LATIN LESSONS

ADAPTED TO THE

MANUAL LATIN GRAMMAR,

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND HISTORY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN;

AND

JOSEPH H. ALLEN,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THIRD EDITION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY EDWIN GINN.

WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH, & CO.

CHICAGO: FRED B. GINN.

1869.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1869, by

J. H. AND W. F. ALLEN,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for
the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

THIS book of "Lessons" is intended, first, as a guide
to the study of Latin on the basis of our "Manual
Latin Grammar," published last August; and, sec-
ondly, as complementary to that book in several points
which need amplifying in the actual business of ele-
mentary instruction. Of these latter, we may here
specify the introductory ·matter, particularly the sim-
pler grammatical Definitions and the remarks on
Pronunciation; the illustration of topics given in
Lessons viii., xv., xix., xxi., xxxiii., xxxv., xxxviii.,
xl., xlv., lv., lvii.; and the full exposition of the *Oratio
Obliqua* in the Note to Chapter XIII., Part Second.

The three Parts of which this volume is made up
correspond with the three departments of the Gram-
mar, — Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody. In the first,
consisting of sixty set lessons, the Latin phrases and
sentences introduced are taken, without exception, from
the chapters of Cæsar's Gallic War given in full in
the second part; and, with few exceptions, from the
first twelve of these. In a few instances, a nomina-
tive to a verb has been supplied from the context; but

no other changes have been made, and, in the great
majority of cases, the sentences stand exactly as in the
complete work.   They have been arranged with much
care, to illustrate the successive points of Etymology,
and are designed to lead the learner by easy degrees
from the simplest combinations of words to complete
sentences.   In all cases, the examples have been taken
from the *earliest* chapters possible ; so that the learner
will find, when he has finished these preliminary
lessons, and enters upon the text of the author, that
he has already translated in detail every word in the
first chapter, but as he goes on will meet more and
more that is unfamiliar, until the thirteenth chapter
will be almost entirely new ground.

Corresponding with these Latin sentences are exer-
cises in English to be rendered into Latin.   These
contain only words and constructions already familiar,
— the object being to teach the language by the *con-
crete* method, through familiarity with classical forms
of expression, rather than by means of abstract princi-
ples, and to deal as little as possible at this stage with
technical Syntax.   These exercises are in some parts
quite numerous, and may be used or not according to
the needs of the class.

The single object aimed at in these sixty lessons is
the thorough mastery of the paradigms and principal
facts of Etymology, together with such incidental
knowledge of the simpler fundamental principles of
Syntax as a scholar cannot fail to acquire in the pro-

cess of translating. So much as this ought to *form a part of his mental furniture,* so to speak, before proceeding further; and, if he still hesitates at a form, or a simple direct construction, he should review, and re-review, until these have become as familiar to him as his alphabet. The Lessons are not designed to make Latin easy,—that cannot be done; but to remove all the difficulties which are caused by attempting too much at a time, or by taking things in a wrong order. By this method, we believe that the difficulties will be reduced fully one-half.

The Etymology being once thoroughly learned, the Second Part follows, consisting of the twenty-nine chapters of Cæsar which contain the whole story of the Helvetian war, accompanied by full illustrative Notes, and abundant references to the details of Syntax.* The scholar who has gone carefully through this second part will be fully prepared to take up Cæsar, or any other author of moderate difficulty; and he may easily proceed at once from these "Lessons" to some such course as Hanson's "Preparatory Latin Prose Book."

It was a matter of considerable difficulty to decide what Latin author was best adapted to this method;

---

* In the preparation of the Text and Notes, we have consulted the German editions of Schneider, Kraner, and Herzog; the Variorum editions of Valpy and Lemaire; the valuable English notes of Long, with the excellent school editions of Hanson, Brooks, and Stuart; also the Histories of Merivale, Michelet, and Mommsen; Saulcy's Campaigns of Cæsar in Gaul; and the History of Julius Cæsar by Napoleon III. The accompanying Map is copied (full scale) from the superb imperial edition of this History.

and it was not until after preparing three nearly com-
plete sets of exercises from other writers, that we
decided to fall back upon Cæsar's Gallic War, for the
single reason that, in spite of all its defects as a book
for young scholars, the first twelve chapters are, on
the whole, the easiest good Latin we could find. And,
after all, it does not matter much to a boy who is pain-
fully toiling through the rudiments, whether the sen-
tences he is at work on are interesting or not. We do
not consider Cæsar, in the main, a good author for
young scholars; but his first chapters are admirably
adapted to the use of beginners. At the same time,
there is the great advantage of having a book which
will prepare directly for the author read in most
schools; and it is probable, besides, that nowhere else,
in so brief a space, could illustrations be found of so
large a proportion of the rules of Syntax.

In the Third Part, we have sought to illustrate the
great importance and value of the element of Quantity
in a careful study of Latin, by a series of verses taken
in part from classical authors, but many of them
from Donaldson's "Complete Latin Grammar," and
composed for that end. These verses — not classic,
it will be remembered, but manufactured Latin —
may serve for elementary practice in scanning to those
teachers who desire to introduce it at the present
stage. For ourselves, we think that *all* Latin verse
which is read, at least all of the nobler styles, should
be as clearly understood in its metrical construction

as in its grammatical form. And the selections we have given, while they will furnish considerable exercise of the pupil's ingenuity, will give him a far better notion than he could get from any single author, of the variety and vivacity to be found in the Latin tongue.

Two or three features of this book seem to require special notice. First, the Vocabularies at the head of several of the earlier lessons. It is an objection to these, that they distract the eye of the pupil in recitation, and fail to give him practice in looking out words while preparing his lesson. Still, some such aid seems necessary while every thing is yet strange and puzzling to his unpractised eye. We have therefore furnished them during the first eighteen lessons; after which, he is presumed to be able to find words for himself in the general Vocabulary at the end of the book.

A second point is the familiarity gained at the start with the several Prepositions, and the distinction made between the relations expressed by them and by the Cases. This may be found at first a little abstruse and difficult. But without it, no understanding of the use of the cases can be had; and it will soon be found that the difficulties vanish, and that the scholar really understands, at an early stage, a fundamental and very perplexing principle.

A third point is the careful analysis of the construction of the Oratio Obliqua, which usually proves such a stumbling-block to beginners. The first consider-

able case of this, in Chapter XIII. (Part Second), is analyzed at length, and all its forms explained, its verbs being reduced, so far as seemed desirable, to the form which they would have had in direct discourse or narrative. If this chapter is learned thoroughly, and the scholar taught to apply the same processes to those which follow, he will end with a good working knowledge of this difficult construction; and it may be said with truth, that *he who knows the Oratio Obliqua, knows Latin.* Through this, as in all parts of the book, the teacher is warned not to hurry his classes. The Reader, which is to follow this book, is intended for *rapid reading;* but these Lessons require *slow and hard study.*

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.
        February, 1869.

CONTENTS.

LATIN LESSONS.

PART FIRST.

I. Preliminary Instruction.

THE pupil should learn thoroughly the introductory matter contained in the first seven sections of the Grammar, omitting the smaller type. If thought desirable, he may commit to memory all the illustrative examples, which should be carefully analyzed and explained by the teacher.

Thus, in the first example (§ 7), **pater meus adest**: the terminations **er, us** are nominative case-endings of the third and second declensions; the word **pater**, if pronounced with the Italian sound of the vowels, and a little thickening of the consonants, becomes the English *father*, — which was actually formed in this way, and is nearly the same word in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, German, and English; the syllable **me** is the same as the English, and, with the adjective-ending, signifies *my ;* **est is es —** (the same as the English *is*) — with t the sign of the third person; **ad** is the English *at,* meaning *to* or *near ;* so that the whole sentence is, *my father is-at-hand.*

In the second example, **patris ejus amicus miseretur mei**: **is** and **jus** (**ius**) are genitive-endings of the third and second declensions; **amicus** has the same root as the English *amicable* (friendly) ; **miseretur** has the passive or reflective termination, **tur**, with the same root which is found in the English *mercy*, also in *miserable ;* and in **mei** we have the word *me* with the genitive-ending ; so that the sentence is, *his father's friend has-mercy on me.*

In the third example, **dedit mihi cultellum ; magno mihi usui erat**: the doubled consonant in **dedit** (as in the English *did*)

1

is sign of the past tense, and means *gave*; **mihi** has the dative-ending **i** with the root **me** (**mi**); the Latin **culter** is the English *coulter* (the cutting part of a plough), and means a cutting instrument — **cultellus** being the diminutive (*a little knife*), having here the accusative-ending **um**; **magno** and **usui** have the dative-ending of the second and fourth declensions, signifying the purpose or end (see § **51**, VII.); and **erat** has, with the root **ĕs**, or **ĕ**, the termination of the imperfect; so that the sentence is, *he gave me a little-knife: it was of great use to me.*

The teacher will illustrate in like manner the remaining examples. He may, however, at his discretion, defer this analysis till the review.

It will be the care of the teacher to make clear to the mind of the pupil those usages in Latin — such as the distinctions of gender, number, and case by inflection — which have little or nothing to correspond in English. The time that this will occupy will vary with the age and capacity of the scholars.

They should be taught also what the Latin language is, when it was spoken, by whom and where; they should be informed of the wealth of Latin literature, and the practical usefulness of the language in modern times. Their attention should further be drawn to the words in English which are derived from Latin (as in the cases analyzed above); and this may be illustrated from any other language known to the pupil. It is very desirable that, as new Latin words are introduced, the pupil should be taught to search for English words from the same root.

II. DEFINITIONS.

Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections are called PARTS OF SPEECH. There is no Article in Latin.

A NOUN is the name of any thing: as, **hŏmo,** *man ;* **nāvis,** *ship.*

If a noun is the name of a person, or of a thing spoken of by its own name, as if it were a person, it is a Proper Noun; if not, it is

a Common Noun. Thus in the sentence **Roma magna est urbs,** *Rome is a vast city,* **Roma** is a proper, and **urbs** a common noun.

An ADJECTIVE is a word used to define a quality: as, **cārus,** *dear ;* **bŏnus,** *good.*

Comparison shows the degree of the quality: as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
cārus, *dear.*	**carior,** *dearer.*	**carissimus,** *dearest.*
bŏnus, *good.*	**mĕlior,** *better.*	**optĭmus,** *best.*

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun: as, *he* for *the man.*

The First Person, **ĕgŏ,** *I,* **nōs,** *we,* is the person speaking; the Second Person, **tū,** **vōs,** *you,* is the one spoken to; the Third Person, *he, she, it, they,* is that spoken of, and has no personal pronoun in Latin, Demonstratives being often used instead.

A Demonstrative denotes a particular person or thing: as, **hic,** *this,* **ille,** *that.*

A Relative refers to a person or thing before spoken of: as, **qui,** *who,* **quŏd,** *which.*

The person or thing referred to is called the Antecedent: as, **hŏmo qui vēnit,** *the man who came.*

An Interrogative asks a question: as, **quis adest ?** *who is here ?* **ŭbĭnam gentium sŭmus ?** *where in the world are we ?*

A VERB is a word which tells an action or condition: as, **vēni,** *I came,* **cĕcĭdĭt,** *he fell.*

Mood denotes the manner of an action: as, **vēni,** *I came* (Indicative) ; **vĕni,** *come !* (Imperative).

Tense denotes the time of an action: as, **currit,** *he runs* (Present) ; **cŭcurrit,** *he ran* (Past).

Of Voices, the Active speaks of a person doing the action: as, **fĕrit,** *he strikes ;* the Passive, as suffering it: as, **fĕrĭtur,** *he is struck.*

A PARTICIPLE expresses the action, etc., of a verb in the form of an adjective: as, **fĕriens,** *striking ;* **ictus,** *struck.*

An ADVERB is a word which qualifies the meaning of adjectives or verbs: as, **ăcerrĭmē fĕrit,** *he strikes very hard.*

A PREPOSITION is a word which expresses the relations between other words: as, **in oppĭdum vēnit,** *he came to town;* **pro patriā mŏri,** *to die for one's country.*

A CONJUNCTION is a word which connects other words or sentences: as, **prōcērus et vălĭdus,** tall *and* strong.

INTERJECTIONS are exclamations: as, **heus!** *Halloo!*

GENDER is distinction as to sex, and is Masculine of male creatures: as, **rex,** *king;* Feminine of female creatures: as, **rēgīna,** *queen;* neuter of things: as, **sŏlium,** *throne.*

Things without sex are Neuter in English: as, *stone, tree.* But in Latin they are frequently masculine or feminine: as, **lăpis,** *stone* (masc.); **arbor,** *tree* (fem.). This is called Grammatical Gender.

NUMBER signifies how many, and is Singular when one is spoken of: as, **vĭr,** *man;* Plural when more than one: as, **vĭri,** *men.*

CASE is the form a noun takes to show its relation to other words: as, **pŭeri currunt,** *the boys run* (Nominative); **pŭeri sŏror,** *the boy's sister* (Genitive).

This relation is generally shown in English by prepositions: as, **gesta Romanorum,** *the deeds of the Romans;* **invidia mihi,** *envy against me.*

QUANTITY is the time taken in pronouncing a vowel or a syllable, in comparison with other syllables.

Thus in the word *strengthen,* the first syllable is long and the second short in quantity or time, though they are both called short in quality or sound; in *submit,* the first is long and the second short, in quantity, though the latter has the accent.

Quantity is reckoned much more important in Latin than in English, and often shows the difference in the meaning of words. Thus **lēvis** (long e) means *smooth;* **lĕvis** (short e), means *light;* **cĕcĭdit** is *he fell;* **cĕcīdit,** *he cut* or *felled.*

EMPHASIS is stress of voice on an important word or phrase: as, *cowards* run; but *brave men* stand.

ACCENT is stress of voice on a particular syllable: as, *the nécessary resérves.*

A PROCLITIC is a word without accent of its own, that seems to lean on the word after it ; an ENCLITIC is one that seems to lean on the word before it.

Thus in the sentence, *The boys, and girls too, are here,* — *the* is a proclitic, and *too* an enclitic.

In Latin, the enclitics **que**, *and*, **ve**, *or*, **ne**, *whether*, and sometimes **cum**, *with*, are written as part of the preceding word. Thus in Latin, the sentence given above would be, **puĕrĭ puellaeque adsunt.**

For Definitions in Syntax, see § **45**.

III. PRONUNCIATION.

It is rather more than a thousand years since Latin has been familiarly spoken in common use, though it still continues to be the language of scholars in some places, and is very extensively used in the services and in all official documents of the Roman church. It is, however, not regarded anywhere now as a living tongue ; and its correct ancient pronunciation is uncertain. In schools and universities of different countries, it is generally pronounced in the way nearest to the native tongue of each. In particular, there are two methods practised among us, known as the English and the Continental, between which the teacher is expected to make his choice.

1. *The English Method.*

The following directions may be given to those who pronounce Latin in the English method : —

1. Form the habit of a *clear, accurate, and neat articulation,* with careful attention to the rules of Quantity and Accent (§§ **3, 4**), — especially to the Quantity of Penultimate syllables, as given in § **78**, III.

2. Every Vowel in Latin has always its own sound, and *there are no silent letters ;* thus, in the words **mā´nĕ, mă´nē** (pronounced alike) **mă´re, Harpȳ´ia, Pompē´ius.**

Final **a** is always sounded as in the last syllable of *America.*

The final syllables **es** and (in plural cases) **os** are sounded as in *disease, morose.*

In compound words of two syllables, when the first part ends in a consonant, its vowel-sound is short; as in rĕd'it, ad'est, prod'es.

When the accent is on the Antepenult (§ 4), the vowel-sound is usually short; as in dŏ'mĭnus, frē'gĕrat.

Usually in tĭbi, sĭbi, and less frequently in ĭbi, ŭbi, i has the short English sound, as in *hit*.

In post and its compounds postea, postquam, o has the long sound, as in the similar English word. But in postĕri, etc., it is short.

· 3. The Diphthongs ae, oe have the sound of e : that is, long in cae'lum, ămoe'nus ; short in hae'sĭto, ămoe'nĭtas.

In poetry, ei may be regarded as a diphthong, as in dein'de, having the sound of i in *mind;* eu in Orpheus, etc., as in *feud.*

When ui is pronounced as a diphthong, it has the long sound of i; thus cui, huic, are pronounced *ki, hike.*

4. Consonants have generally the same power as in English. Thus, before e, i, y, and the diphthongs ae, eu, oe, o has the sound of s, and g of j.

ch has always the sound of k, as in *chemist.*

h is not reckoned as a consonant in Latin.

5. Where a combination of syllables in Latin is *similar to that familiar in English words,* it is common to give it the same sound as in English. Thus, in natio, martius, mentio, and (more doubtfully) concio, t or c may have the sound of *sh.* So, too, rarely, with s or x, as in Asia, anxius.

But where the word is distinctly foreign to us, or the combination of syllables is less familiar, it is better to retain the pure consonant sound ; as in men ti ē'tur, Min'ci us, ca du'ce us, Ly'si as, axi ō'ma, no cti um.

6. It is very common in English pronunciation, to slur or suppress the more difficult consonant sounds, particularly in such cases as cn, gn, ps, pt, tm, or x, at the beginning of a word; as in Cnidus, gnotus, pseudo-, pteris, Tmolus, xylon. But, in an accurate pronunciation of these, *as Latin or Greek words,* the full consonant sound will be retained.

Finally, there can be no correct rule to authorize the slipshod and slovenly habit of enunciation which is frequently allowed. To cultivate *a clear and vigorous utterance of unfamiliar words,* is one of the incidental benefits of careful instruction in a foreign tongue.

2. *The Continental Method.*

In many parts of the country, the Continental system has been adopted, either wholly or in part. This has the obvious advantage of bringing our pronunciation of Latin into harmony with that of the great majority of educated persons, and of coming nearer the actual pronunciation of the ancients. We can only approach to this, as it is not possible to decide in all points what it was; and, if it were possible, it is likely that it would sound too strange and foreign to obtain adoption.

Thus, in all probability, **c** and **g** were always pronounced *hard*, **j** and **v** like *y* and *w*, and **u** like *oo*. For example, **juvĕnes vīcīnārum urbium** (*the youths of the neighboring cities*) would be pronounced *yu'wen ace we ke nar'oom oor'be oom.*

And besides, the distinction between long and short vowels must be observed, like time in music, each long syllable occupying double the time of a short one in pronouncing, — as in **pă'ter, mā'ter, sŏ'lis** (from **sŏlus**), **sō'lis** (from **sōl**), — a distinction nearly or quite impossible to English speech.

Neither is the usage of Continental scholars uniform, since each follows the analogy of his own language; so that there is considerable variance, especially in the sounds of the Consonants.

For example, **ce** and **ci**, or **ti** before a vowel, are frequently (following the custom of most German schools) pronounced *tsa, tse:* thus, **cedo** is *tsa'do*, and **otium**, *o' tse oom*. But it is doubtful whether this has any authority in the usage of the Romans.

Some, again, following the Italian, would pronounce **c** before **e** or **i** like *ch* in *choose*, and give **z** the sharp sound of *ts*.

Others are of opinion that **qu** should be pronounced like *k*, and **cu** like *qu* in English: thus **qui** (nom.) would have the sound of *ke*, and **cui** (dat.) of *que*. But in Italian, **q** (as in **qui, qua,**) is always sounded as with us.

To those who prefer the Continental method, and desire at the same time to make it familiar and easy to the learner, the following rules are recommended: —

1. Practise carefully the pure Italian sounds of the Vowels (§ 2, near the end); remembering that the mixed sound, or "vanish" characteristic of English vowels (as of *u* in *rebuke, fortune,*) is never heard in the Italian, where each vowel represents a single sound, u being always like *oo* in *moon,* or *u* in *full.*

2. For the Consonants, follow the directions given above for pronouncing in the English method, — for example, making t always distinct and hard: as, **Mar-ti-us,** not *Marshus.*

3. It will greatly aid in giving the pure pronunciation to the vowels, to divide the syllables as in § 1 at the end: thus, **dŏ'mǐ-nus ma'gnus re'xĕrat,** *a great lord had ruled.*

But this rule does not apply to compound words, in which the words compounded are separated in the division by syllables: as, **ab-ĭbit, ob-latus.**

4. In Diphthongs, the sounds of the separate vowels should be preserved: thus au will have nearly the sound of *ou* in *loud;* and ae of *ei* in *height.* But ae and oe, which are often interchanged with ē, may have the same sound if preferred.

5. In languages derived from Latin, Accent is much less strongly marked than in English. Hence it is often well to indicate *quantity rather than accent,* where it can be done without offending an English ear, — especially in syllables long by position (§ 78, I. 4), as in **immensus.**

The following rules of Accent, in addition to those given in § 4, are sanctioned by some of the best authorities: —

1. When an Enclitic is joined to a word, the accent falls on the syllable next before the enclitic, whether long or short: thus, **dĕǎ'que, ămārŏ've, tĭbĭ'ne?**

2. If the vowel of the Penult is short, i or u coming immediately before it is to be regarded as a semi-vowel, and pronounced like *y* or *w,* the accent going back to the syllable before: as, **mŭ'lĭĕres, mŏ'nuĕrat, ō'ceănus, fĭ'lĭŏlus.**

But in compounds, the accent will not be thrown back of the radical syllable: thus, **im-pĭ'ĕtas, ab-fu'ĕrat.**

The principles of Arrangement of words in Latin sentences. as given in § 76, should be carefully taught, and illustrated by examples.

LESSON I.

§§ 8, 9.

It is understood that only the larger print need be learned at first. In all paradigms, the pupil should be taught to separate the stem from the terminations, and should be required to inflect a large number of words as practice, and be exercised in giving forms off-hand.

The words given at the head of the Lessons should always be committed to memory, with their significations.

VOCABULARY.

ămīcĭtĭă, *friendship*.   Gallia, *Gaul*.
Belgae, *Belgians*.   Gĕnēvă, *Geneva*.
causă, *cause, reason*.   rīpă, *bank*.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Galliă.   2. Belgārum.[1]   3. causae.   4. ad[2] rīpam.   5. ad Gĕnēvam.   6. ā[3] Belgīs.   7. ămīcĭtiam confirmărĕ (*to confirm*).[4]

[1] There is no article in Latin; *a, an,* or *the* may be supplied according to the sense in translating.

Words which, like **Belgae**, mean male beings, are masculine, although belonging to the First Declension.

[2] In § 42, it will be seen that all prepositions govern either the accusative or the ablative; they will be introduced in every lesson, and the pupil should learn to which class each belongs. Their significations will be learned from the Grammar.

The preposition **ad** means *to*, which is also the sign of the dative case; but *when there is motion to a place,* **ad** *must be used*.

[3] The preposition **a** (**ab**) usually means *from*; it means *by* when used with passive verbs to express the person *by whom* something is done. (§ 56, IV.)

[4] The verb **confirmāre** is introduced to illustrate the use of the accusative case (§ 52, I.).

LESSON II.

Vocabulary.

angustiae, *narrow pass.*	**Itălia**, *Italy.*
cōpia, *abundance* (pl. *forces*).	**lingua**, *tongue, language.*
injūria, *injury, wrong.*	**prōvincia**, *province.*

Translate into English.

1. cum cōpiis.[1] 2. prōvinciae. 3. linguā.[2] 4. in[3] Ităliam.
5. cōpiarum. 6. ab[3] injūriā. 7. ex[3] prōvinciā. 8. propter
angustiās.[1] 9. per angustias.

Translate into Latin.

1. For the forces. 2. Into[3] Gaul. 3. To[3] the province of
Gaul. 4. With[4] the forces of the Belgians. 5. From the bank.

[1] **Copia** has a different meaning in the singular and plural
(§ **14**, II.) ; **angustiae** is used only in the plural, like the English
words *tongs, bellows, narrows ;* and has a plural verb.

[2] The ablative without a preposition is used to express the *in-
strument* (§ **54**, I.), which in English is variously expressed by the
prepositions *by, with, in,* etc. ; here, *in the language.*

[3] The preposition **ad** (Lesson I. 2) means *to ;* **in** means *into.*
In like manner **ab** (**a** before consonants) means *away from ;* **ex**,
out of. (§ **42**, IV.)

[4] When *with* expresses the *means* or *instrument* of action, it is
rendered by the ablative alone ; when it denotes accompaniment,
the preposition **cum** is required. Thus, if this phrase means " *he
marched with the forces,*" etc., **cum** must be used ; if it means " *he
gained a battle with,*" etc., the ablative alone.

It is a good rule to remember, that *with persons and places*
(except names of towns) *prepositions are generally required.*

LESSON III.

Translate into Latin.

1. Through Italy. 2. Out of[1,2] Italy. 3. Away from[1,2] Italy.
4. To[3] Italy. 5. Into Italy. 6. The reason of friendship.
7. In the language of Gaul. 8. From Geneva to the province.

9. Out of Italy into Gaul. 10. Through the narrow pass[1] into the province of Gaul. 11. By[2] the Belgians. 12. On account of[1] the friendship of the Belgians.

[1] Very often two words in English mean the same as one in Latin: thus, *out-of* is **ex**; *away-from*, **ab**; *on-account-of*, **propter**; *narrow-pass*, **angustiae**.

[2] See Lesson II. 3.

[3] When *by* expresses the instrument, it takes the ablative alone (Lesson II. 2); when it is used after a passive verb for the person *by whom* the thing is done, the preposition **a** or **ab** is required; this is almost always the case when it is used with persons. Here something has been done *by the Belgians*; if something is done *by treachery*, *by wisdom*, *by a blow*, etc., this expresses *means* or *instrument*.

LESSON IV.

SECOND DECLENSION. § 10.

When the stem of masculine nouns of this declension ends in **er**, it omits the terminations of the nominative (**us**) and vocative (**e**).

VOCABULARY.

ager, *field.*	**lēgātus**, *ambassador, lieutenant.*
ănĭmus, *mind, temper.*	**lŏcus**,[2] *place.*
Aquĭtāni, *Aquitanians.*	**nātūra**, *nature.*
castra, *camp.*	**Rhēnus**, *the Rhine.*
frūmentum, *corn.*	**Rhŏdănus**, *the Rhone.*
Germāni, *Germans.*	**Sēquāni**, *Sequanians.*
Helvētii, *Helvetians (Swiss).*	**sŏlum**, *soil.*
indĭcium, *testimony, proof.*	**vădum**, *ford.*
jūdĭcium, *judgment, trial.*	**vĭă**, *way, road.*
jŭgum, *yoke.*	**vincŭlum**, *bond, chain.*

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. cum[3] Germānis. 2. ab[4] Sēquānis et Helvētiis. 3. in[5] ănĭmo. 4. per indĭcium. 5. ĕx[6] vincŭlis. 6. cōpiā frūmentī. 7. ab[4] Aquĭtānis. 8. trans Rhēnum. 9. lŏcī nātūrā. 10. cum lēgātīs. 11. ex agrīs. 12. sub[5] jŭgum. 13. ăpud Helvetios. 14. ad jūdĭcium. 15. vădīs Rhŏdănī. 16. per Sequănos viă. 17. ex castrīs.[1] 18. praeter agrī sŏlum.

¹ **Castră** like **copiae** (Lesson II. note 1) has a different meaning in the singular and the plural. (§ **14**, II.)

² **Lŏcus** has its plural neuter, **lŏca.** (§ **14**, II.)

³ See Lesson II. Note 4.

⁴ See Lesson III. Note 3.

⁵ § 56, I. 1. — **In** here means *in*, not *into*.

⁶ **Ex** here has an unusual meaning : "He made a speech *out of his chains*" — that is, as we say, *in chains*.

LESSON V.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Among the Germans. 2. With¹ the forces of the Helvetians. 3. Of an abundance of corn. 4. By the nature of the places. 5. The fords across the Rhone. 6. Out of the camp through the fields. 7. To the mind of the ambassador. 8. To the fords of the Rhine. 9. Through testimony. 10. With¹ a chain. 11. With¹ the ambassadors of the Belgians. 12. The road through the fields of Italy. 13. On account of the nature of the roads. 14. To confirm (**confirmăre**) the minds of the Sequani with¹ proofs.²

¹ Does *with* here mean accompaniment or instrument? (Lesson II. Note 4.)

² The verb should come last, and the adverbial expression (*with proofs*) immediately before it.

LESSON VI.

ADJECTIVES. § 16 (to foot of p. 14), § 47.

VOCABULARY.

ædĭfĭcĭum, *building.*	**pĕrīcŭlum,** *danger, peril.*
annus, *year.*	**pŏpŭlus,** *people.*
bŏnus, *good.*	**prīvātus,** *private.*
carrus, *car, wagon.*	**proelium,** *battle.*
Galli, *Gauls.*	**quŏtīdiānus,** *daily.*
ĭnĭmīcus, *unfriendly.*	**rĕlĭquus,** *rest of.*
magnus, *great, large.*	**Rōmānus,** *Roman.*
multus, *much* (plur. *many*).	**singŭlus,** *single, one by one.*
noster, *our.*	**suus,** *his* (own).
oppĭdum, *town.*	

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. pĕr prŏvinciam nostram. 2. bŏno ănĭmŏ. 3. nostrā linguā. 4. ĭnĭmĭco ănĭmo. 5. rĕlĭqua [1] prĭvata aedĭfĭcĭa. 6. magno cum pĕrīcŭlo. 7. fĕrē [2] quŏtĭdĭanĭs proeliĭs. 8. dē Pŏpŭlo Rōmāno. 9. sĭngŭlī carrī. 10. multos annos.[3] 11. oppĭda sua.[4] 12. Helvētiī rĕlĭquos [1] Gallos praecēdunt (excel).

[1] "The rest of." (See § 47, VIII.)

[2] Fere is an adverb, qualifying the adjective quotĭdĭanĭs: "almost daily."

[3] The accusative is used for the length of time that any thing lasts. (§ 55, I.)

[4] Suus is the possessive adjective of the third person, but of all genders and numbers; referring always to the subject of the sentence or clause, and meaning variously his, her, or their: here translate "their."

LESSON VII.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Of a good people. 2. A large building. 3. With [1] great peril. 4. With [1] many Belgians. 5. Into a private field. 6. Across the Rhine, to [2] a town of the Germans. 7. To the Roman ambassadors. 8. Concerning the friendship of the Roman people. 9. Through our camp. 10. The rest [3] of the private fields. 11. On account of daily battles. 12. A battle with [4] the rest of the Gauls. 13. Of many places in [5] our province.

[1] Does with here express accompaniment or instrument? (See Lesson II. Note 5.)

[2] Does to here express motion? (See Lesson I. Note 2.)

[3] See Lesson VI. Note 1.

[4] When with comes after words of fighting, the preposition cum must be used.

[5] See Lesson IV. Note 5; also, § 56, I. 1.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. Through private fields. 2. With much corn. 3. Into a great province. 4. Of an unfriendly people. 5. In a private

building. 6. Many injuries. 7. Out of a good road. 8. In good places. 9. With the rest of the ambassadors. 10. By a great battle. 11. Of our friendships. 12. Through many narrow passes.

_____

LESSON VIII.

The teacher should make clear the distinction between Active (Transitive) and Neuter (Intransitive) Verbs; and explain that, in general, only transitive verbs (those taking a Direct Object) are found in the passive voice.

The use of the predicate in apposition, after **esse**, or with a neuter or passive verb, should be fully illustrated and explained. Thus: —

When the verb **esse**, *to be*, is used to tell that any thing exists, it is called the Substantive verb: as, **ĕrăt quondam urbs Karthāgo**, *there was once a city Carthage.*

When it is used to connect the subject of a sentence with its predicate, or attribute, it is called the Copula: as **maxĭma et dītissima urbs ĕrăt Karthago**, *Carthage was a very great and wealthy city.* The Copula is often omitted in Latin.

Here the predicate **urbs** is in Apposition with **Karthago** (§ 46), and must be in the same case. So, frequently, with neuter and passive verbs: as, **incēdit victor**, *he marches victorious;* **filius dēlĭgĭtur lēgātus**, *his son is selected as deputy.*

Learn the personal endings of the Active Voice, § 28.

The verb **esse**, § 29.

NOTE. — The personal endings should first be thoroughly learned. The pupil should then be shown that the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses (those denoting incomplete action) are irregular in this verb; in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect, or tenses of Completed Action, he should be taught to separate the stem **fŭ** from the termination, and made to learn the terminations of these tenses by themselves. He should then understand that these terminations are the same for these tenses *in all verbs in the language,* and should be practised in forming them for a variety of verbs. (See Supplement.)

The general rules for verbs, §§ 23-27, had better be brought in at a later stage.

TABLE OF TENSES.

	ACTION COMPLETED.	ACTION INCOMPLETE.	INDEFINITE ACTION.
Present Time,	Perfect	Present	Present
Past Time,	Pluperfect	Imperfect	Aorist (Perfect)
Future Time,	Future Perfect		Future.

There being no Aorist, or tense of indefinite past action, in Latin, the Perfect is used to supply its place. In this sense it is called Historical or Indefinite Perfect.

LESSON IX.

VOCABULARY.

absum,[1] *be absent, distant.*   ămīcus, *friend, friendly.*
acceptus, *acceptable.*   non, *not.*

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Gallia est. 2. est[2] in Prōvinciā. 3. ĕrat in Galliā. 4. Helvētiis erat ămīcus. 5. non longē absunt.[1] 6. sunt extrā Prōvinciam trans Rhŏdănum. 7. ut[4] essent. 8. angustiae sunt.[3] 9. acceptus erat. 10. esse in ănĭmo.

[1] Absum is compounded of sum and the preposition ab; all the forms of the verb sum are joined to this preposition.

[2] The subject of the verb need not be expressed in Latin when it is a personal pronoun: est alone may mean *he is, she is,* or *it is.*

[3] It is an idiom, or peculiarity, of the English language, to use the word *there* with the verb *to be* when the subject is indefinite; instead of saying "a stream is," we say "there is a stream." Thus, ăger est magnus may mean, 1, the field is large; 2, a field is large; 3, (there) is a large field; 4, (it) is a large field; 5, the field is a large (one).

In Latin, the noun is made directly subject of the verb. Translate "*there is a narrow pass.*"

[4] When ut means *that,* it takes the subjunctive: the present subjunctive after ut is usually translated by *may,* the imperfect by *might,* when it expresses intention or purpose; when it expresses simply result, it is translated by the English indicative.

LESSON X.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The ambassador is unfriendly. 2. The buildings are good.
3. The narrow pass[1] was in the province. 4. We[2] shall be
friends. 5. He has been acceptable to the Germans. 6. The
corn will be in many wagons. 7. The danger had been great.
8. That[3] the fields may be good. 9. The ambassador proceeded[4]
from Italy through the province. 10. Our camp[5] was on[6] the
bank of the Rhine. 11. (It) was our[7] friend's field. 12. The
Roman people was friendly[8] to the Germans.

[1] See Lesson II. Note 1.   [2] See Lesson IX. Note 2.
[3] See Lesson IX. Note 4.   [4] **profectus est.**

[5] Although *camp* is singular, the Latin word **castra** is plural,
signifying a series of redoubts, and so an intrenched camp. (See
Lesson IV. Note 1.)   It takes a plural verb.

[6] *On* is to be translated by **in** with the ablative.

[7] *Our* agrees with *friend:* " the field of our friend." The
word *it* should not be translated. (See Lesson IX. Note 2.)

[8] **Amicus** is not only a noun, *friend*, but also an adjective,
friendly.

People in English is usually a collective noun, taking a plural
verb; but in Latin, **pŏpŭlus** takes its verb in the singular, be-
cause it means not *the people* in general, but a particular commu-
nity or nation.

LESSON XI.

FIRST CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

PARADIGM, **Vŏco**, §§ 31, 34, I.

Rules for conjugations and stems.   § 30, I. & II. (1)

Learn perfectly the terminations which are added to the
first (or Present) stem, making the Present, Imperfect, and
Future tenses, the Present Infinitive and Participle, and the
Gerund.

The terminations added to the second and third stems are
the same as in **esse** (§ 33, I.), and are the same for all verbs
in the language. (See full form, amo, § 88.)

LESSON XII.

Verb-Forms. §§ 23–27.

It is recommended that these general rules should not be learned until the paradigm of the first regular conjugation has been thoroughly committed. Any teacher who prefers can, however, invert Lessons XI. and XII.

LESSON XIII.

Vocabulary.

Aquilēia, *Aquileia.*
auxĭlium, *help,* pl. *auxiliaries.*
bellum, *war.*
confirmo, *confirm, strengthen.*
do,[1] *give.*
filia,[2] *daughter.*
Germania, *Germany.*
hiĕmo, *winter.*
impĕro, *command.*
impĕtro, *obtain.*
mātrĭmōnium, *marriage.*

mātūro, *hasten.*
Norēia, *Noreia.*
nŭmĕrus, *number.* [*sion of.*
occŭpo, *seize, take posses-*
oppugno, *attack, besiege.*
persevēro, *persist.*
praesto, *excel.*
pŭto, *think.*
regnŭm, *royalty, kingdom.*
rŏgo, *ask.*
specto, *look.*

Translate into English.

1. spectant. 2. non pŭtabat. 3. impĕravĕrat. 4. nŭmĕrum impĕrat.[3] 5. circum Aquilēiam hiĕmabant. 6. ămīcĭtiam confirmare. 7. Norēiam oppugnavĕrant. 8. ut regnum occŭparet. 9. a Sēquănis impĕtrat.[4] 10. filiam suam in mātrĭmōnium[5] dat. 11. ut a Sēquănis impĕtrārent. 12. si bello persĕvērāret.[6] 13. cum[7] praestārent.[8] 14. rŏgatum[9] auxĭlium. 15. mātūrat.

[1] Observe that **do** is conjugated irregularly; the second and third stems being **dĕd-** and **dăt-**.

[2] See § 9, 4.   [3] Render "*demands.*"

[4] This verb means *obtain-by-request,* and should have an object after it in the accusative. It may be rendered here *obtain-a-request.* Notice that a here is not used with a passive verb, and therefore means *from,* not *by.* (See Lesson III. Note 3.)

[5] in with the acc. implies motion; that is, *to,* or *into marriage;* but we say *in marriage.*

2

⁶ After **si** the subjunctive very often means *should*, and may be so rendered here.

⁷ **cum**, *since* (not the preposition), takes the subjunctive, which is to be translated precisely like the indicative.

⁸ Observe that **praesto** forms its second and third stems irregularly, both being **praestǐt-**.

⁹ Supine (see §§ **26**, ɪɪ; **74**, ɪ.); *to ask.*

LESSON XIV.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. We were commanding. 2. They will excel. 3. Think ye! 4. He had seized upon the kingdom.¹ 5. We have confirmed our friendship. 6. He will not winter in Gaul. 7. He has obtained the corn by request.² 8. The Romans took possession of Gaul. 9. I shall winter with (my³) forces in Germany. 10. The ambassadors will have obtained the fields by request. 11. He will give his daughter in marriage to Crassus.⁴ 12. That⁵ the troops might winter outside of Italy.

¹ As a rule, the verb should come last.

² See Lesson XIII. Note 4.

³ *My* need not be translated, as it is easily understood from the connection.

⁴ **Crassus** is declined like **servus**, second declension.

⁵ See Lesson IX. Note 4.

LESSON XV.

THIRD DECLENSION, § 11.

Learn the paradigms of Vowel Stems (§ **11**, ɪ.); also (Liquid Stems) **exsul**, **honor**, and **pater** (§ **11**, ɪɪ.).

Notice that in these last the endings are added to the nominative as a stem.

In nouns with vowel-stems, the leading vowel (**i**) is in several of the cases absorbed in the termination; but remains in the genitive plural (**ium**), and as a secondary form in the acc. and abl. singular, and the acc. plural.

A few nouns, — as **sǐtis**, *thirst*, **tussis**, *cough*, **puppis**, *stern*, **sěcūris**, *axe*, **turris**, *tower*, — have, always or frequently, the accusative **im**, and the ablative **i** (§ **87**, ɪ. 5).

ꜱtis, *enemy.*
ꜱter, *boat.*
émōria, *memory.*
ercātor, *merchant.*
ꜱter, *father.*
ꜱtis, *raft.*
ꜱepĕ, *often.*

ꜱGLISH.

. dum Caesăre. 4. ad
n Aeduōrum² fīnes. 7.
ōlore. 9. per explōrā-
ostrorum mĕmŏriā. 12.
.. 13. mercātōres saepĕ

¹ See Less... ... ...ns *end;* the plural, fīnes,
means the *ends* or *limits* or *bounᴜᴜ. ... .* of the territory, and so the
territory itself. (§ 14, ɪɪ.)

² A word or group of words qualifying a noun that is governed
by a preposition, or has an adjective agreeing with it, is usually
placed between the noun and the preposition or adjective.

LESSON XVI.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. I gave the boats to¹ the merchants. 2. The scouts of the
consul were looking. 3. The Arar is outside of the province. 4.
They had confirmed our grief. 5. Cæsar seized upon the towns
of the enemy.² 6. The forces of the Æduans will winter in the
territories³ of the Belgians. 7. The consul's⁴ father will be (our)
friend. 8. (There)⁵ is in⁶ the province a great abundance of
corn. 9. The Roman consul will command across the Rhine.
10. That⁷ Cæsar may besiege the towns of the Helvetians. 11.
They had resorted to the province.

¹ Does *to* express motion? (See Lesson I. Note 2.)

² In English, *enemy* is sometimes a collective noun; in Latin,
the plural must be used when a number are spoken of.

³ See Lesson XV. Note 1.   ⁴ " *The father of the consul.*"

⁵ *There* is an expletive in the English idiom, and should not be translated at all.   (See Lesson IX. Note 3.)

⁶ When *in* means *in* (place where), what case does it govern? (§ 55, I. 1.)

⁷ See Lesson IX, Note 4.

LESSON XVII.

Learn the rest of the paradigms of Liquid Stems : **ŏrdo, nōmĕn, ŏpŭs, corpŭs, crūs.**

Notice that nouns in **-men, -do,** and **-go** have the genitive in **-ĭnis** ; other nouns in **o** usually have it in **-ōnis** ; nouns in **ŭs** (neuter) have **-ĕris** or **-ŏris.**

VOCABULARY.

altĭtūdo, *height, depth.*	mos, *manner.*
exemplum, *example.*	multĭtūdo, *multitude.*
flūmen, *stream, river.*	mūnĭtio, *fortification.*
fortĭtūdo, *courage, bravery.*	ŏpŭs, *work.*
glōria, *glory.*	prŏfectio, *departure.*
hŏmo, *man.*	septemtrio, *north.*
lātĭtūdo, *breadth.*	suspĭcio, *suspicion.*
lĕgio, *legion.*	

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. flūmen est Arar.¹ 2. in lātĭtūdĭnem.² 3. altĭtūdo flū-mĭnis. 4. ăd³ prŏfectionĕm. 5. cum lĕgiōnĭbus. 6. ăd septemtriones.⁴ 7. citrā flūmen Arărim.⁵ 8. ā flūmĭne Rhŏ-dăno. 9. prŏfectionem confirmant. 10. pro multĭtūdĭne hŏmĭnum ĕt pro glōria belli atque fortĭtūdĭnis. 11. nĕque ăbest suspĭcio. 12. ŏperis mūnĭtione. 13. mŏre et exemplo pŏpŭli Rōmāni.

¹ In what different ways may this be rendered? (See Lesson IX. Note 3.)

² In with the accusative here expresses *extension*, that is, something of the nature of motion ; but in English we say, *in breadth.* (Compare Lesson XIII. Note 5.)

³ Ad had better be rendered here *for.*

⁴ This word is most commonly used in the plural.

⁵ Many names of rivers have accusative in **im.** (§ 11, I. 2.)

LESSON XVIII.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The Rhine was a large river. 2. On account of the suspicions of the ambassador.[1] 3. To the men of our province. 4. Concerning the setting-out of the forces of the enemy.[2] 5. They had come to and fro from the north. 6. Through the bravery of the legion. 7. Friendships were wanting. 8. Cæsar was wintering with a legion on this side the river Rhone. 9. The width of the river was great. 10. That he may confirm his[3] suspicions. 11. He will give to his father's friends (some)[4] good fields. 12. The works of the Gauls are in the territories of the Belgians.

[1] See Lesson XV. Note 1.

[2] See Lesson XVI. Note 2.

[3] *His*, that is *his own*, referring to the subject of the verb, the word is therefore **suus.** (See Lesson VI. Note 4.)

[4] *Some* need not be translated.

LESSON XIX.

Observe that when a mute-stem ends in two consonants (as **urbs**) the genitive plural is **ium.** Such nouns are sometimes reckoned among vowel-stems.

Nouns in **ns**, having the form of the present participle, often make the gen. pl. -**um** by contraction: as, **parens,** *parent.*

Adjectives of place (locals) in **as,** -**ātis,** and a few others, of similar form, as **optimātes,** *nobles,* **Quirītes** (the name by which Roman citizens were commonly addressed), and **Samnītes,** — with a few nouns of single consonant stems, as **nix,** *snow,* **līs,** *lawsuit,* **mās,** *male,* **mūs,** *mouse,* **faux,** *throat,* — also have **ium.**

MUTE STEMS. §11, III. 1–3.

VOCABULARY.

auctōrĭtas, *authority.*	**mors,** *death.*
cīvĭtas, *state.*	**obses,** *hostage.*
cŭpĭdĭtas, *eagerness.*	**plebs,** *people.*
hūmānĭtas, *humanity.*	**tertius,** *third.*
lex, *law.*	**ŭrbs,** *city.*
mons, *mountain.*	**virtus,** *valor, manhood.*

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. post mortem. 2. ăb urbe. 3. auctōrĭtate Orgetŏrĭgis.
4. plēbi acceptus erat. 5. ad Pyrenaeos montes. 6. cŭpĭd-
ĭtate regni. 7. Helvetii rĕlĭquos [1] Gallos virtute praecēdunt
(*excel*). 8. ad cīvĭtates. 9. obsĭdes ŭti dent. 10. ab hū-
mānĭtate Provinciae. 11. ut regnum in cīvĭtate sua [2] occŭ-
paret. 12. inter montem Juram et flūmen Rhŏdănum. 13.
non longe a Tolōsātium fīnĭbus absunt. 14. in tertium an-
num prŏfectĭonem lēge confĭrmant.

[1] See Lesson VI. Note 1.

[2] See Lesson VI. Note 4. The subject of the sentence being
here in the third person singular, **suā** must be rendered "*his.*"

LESSON XX.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. On account of the death of the consul, we shall winter out-
side of Italy. 2. By the authority of Cæsar they had seized upon
the cities of the Gauls. 3. The legions were acceptable to the
state. 4. There is a road from the mountains through fields and
across rivers. 5. The merchants went to and fro across the Pyr-
enees. 6. Persevere on account of the desire of glory. 7. He
seizes upon the royal power in his state. 8. The Belgians are
unfriendly to the rest [1] of the Gauls.

[1] See Lesson VI. Note 1.

LESSON XXI.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION. § 16, II.

Adjectives of this class are inflected precisely the same as
nouns (see § 11), having only a special form for some cases
of the neuter.

The three classes — Consonant-stems, Vowel-stems, and
Comparatives (Liquid Stems) — should be carefully distin-
guished. Observe that —

1. In those of Consonant-stems — sometimes called adjectives
of one termination, — the three genders are alike in all the cases,
except the acc. singular and the nom. and acc. plural. (Compare
forms of nouns in § 11, III. 1, 2, 3.)

termination of the nominative is **ns** (as ingens), or **x** (as au**dax**, *bold*). The ablative singular ends in e or i; and the gen. plural **ium**, except in a few of liquid stems: as pauper, poor, **vĕtus**, *old*. (But **par** has **părium**.)

2. Those of vowel stems have the same form with **nāvis** and **măre** (§ 11, i.). The ablative always ends in **i**, and the genitive plural **ium**.

Adjectives of this form in **er** (as **cĕlĕber, -bris**, *famous*), correspond with the masculine forms **imber**, *rain-storm*, **linter**, *boat*. (§ **11**, i.).

3. Comparatives are inflected like **hŏnor** (§ **11**, ii.), with a neuter nom. and acc. in **us** (pl. **ōra**). The ablative generally ends in **-e**, and the genitive plural has **-um**.

In the singular **plus**, *more*, is found only in the nom., gen., and acc. neuter. In the plural (**plūres, plura**), it is of all genders, and has gen. **ium**.

The meanings of words not already learned will be found in the Vocabulary at the end of the book.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Gallia omnis. 2. cum omnĭbus cōpiis. 3. oppĭda sua omnia. 4. spectant in septemtriones et ŏrientem sōlem. 5. cōnsĭlia deōrum immortālium. 6. incrēdĭbĭlī lēnĭtate. 7. omnī tempore. 8. vĕteris incommŏdi! 9. frūmentum omne. 10. cum virtute omnĭbus[1] praestarent.[2] 11. omnis cīvĭtas Helvetia. 12. tres cōpiarum partes.

[1] **Omnĭbus** is dative, governed by the preposition **prae** in the verb **praestarent**. (§ **51**, v.)

[2] See Lesson XIII. Notes 7, 8.

LESSON XXII.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The departure of our legions will confirm the designs of the enemy.[1] 2. All the boats and rafts were in[2] great danger. 3. All the province of Gaul was unfriendly to Cæsar. 4. Through the designs of the immortal gods, we had been absent many years.[3] 5. They will give hostages by[4] the ancient custom of the state. 6. He had obtained by request an incredible number of wagons. 7. We think often concerning the ancient disasters of our city.

8. He hastens to seize upon the towns and private buildings between the Pyrenees and the territories of the Æduans.

¹ See Lesson XVI. Note 2.   ² Use the preposition **in**.
³ See Lesson VI. Note 3.   ⁴ See Lesson III. Note 3.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. Of the rising sun. 2. Into the old buildings. 3. Of great breadth. 4. Through daily suspicions. 5. With incredible courage. 6. With incredible numbers. 7. By all the merchants. 8. The legions one by one. 9. On account of old injuries. 10. The rest of the rafts. 11. Of immortal memories. 12. Into a rising state. 13. Of the rising desires. 14. Through incredible dangers. 15. Of unfriendly men. 16. By many griefs. 17. All the injuries. 18. Out of all the provinces. 19. By immortal examples. 20. Through the old roads. 21. Of immortal glory. 22. Of good laws. 23. With the third legion. 24. In the rising river. 25. Of incredible depth. 26. On account of immortal works. 27. Across all the rivers. 28. To our old friends.

LESSON XXIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS. §§ 17, 1., 41, I.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. in itĭnere. 2. omnium fortissĭmi sunt Belgae. 3. vim¹ hostium prohĭbere (*to repel*). 4. longissĭme absunt. 5. magnis itinerĭbus. 6. ăpud Helvetios longē nōbĭlissĭmus ditissĭmus fuit Orgetŏrīx. 7. ĕrant omnĭno ĭtĭnera duo. 8. flumĭne Rhēno lātissĭmo atque altissĭmo.³ 9. monte Jūra altissĭmo. 10. per trēs pŏtentissĭmos ac firmissĭmos pŏpŭlos. 11. per agrum Sēquanorum et Aeduorum ĭter in Santŏnum fīnes. 12. ut pàrātiores ad omnia pĕrīcula essent.

¹ § 11, III. 4.   ² § 11, I. 5.   ³ See § 17, v. 4.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The cities of the Belgians were more unfriendly. 2. You are the most noble of all the Gauls. 3. The Roman people is more powerful. 4. Battles with our bravest enemies. 5. The Rhine is a broader and deeper river. 6. By a firmer road through the province. 7. We are prepared for the dangers of the journey. 8. Across the highest mountains. 9. On account of more incredible disasters. 10. The Helvetians were braver.

LESSON XXIV.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON. § 17, II.–V.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. citĕriŏris prōvinciae. 2. quam¹ maximis ĭtinerĭbus.
3. proxĭmi sunt Germānis. 4. ab extrēmis Galliae fīnibus.
5. ad infĕriōrem partem flūminis Rhēni. 6. maxĭmē plēbi
acceptus erat. 7. cum proximis cīvitatibus pācem et ămi-
citiam confirmare. 8. extrēmum oppĭdum Allobrŏgum est,
proxĭmumque² Helvētiorum fīnibus, Gĕnēva. 9. vādis
Rhŏdāni, quā mĭnima altĭtūdo flūminis erat, nonnumquam
interdiū, saepius noctū. 10. quā proximum ĭter in ultĕrio-
rem Galliam, per Alpes.

¹ See § 17, v. 5.

² **Que** is an enclitic; that is, a word which is always joined to
another word, still retaining its own meaning. (See Definitions.)

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. Through the further province. 2. The forces of hither
Gaul. 3. With as great strength¹ as possible. 4. The Germans
were nearest. 5. To² the extreme limits of the province. 6.
From the lower part of the city. 7. With greater forces. 8. The
best route. 9. On account of less dangers. 10. Into the furthest
states of Gaul.

¹ Use the plural vires.   ² Does *to* denote motion?

LESSON XXV.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. They were farther¹ distant from the camp of the Æduans.
2. With² great force³ they assaulted the town. 3. Upon⁴ the
march, we shall ask concerning the enemy. 4. On account of the
violence and depth of the river. 5. We shall be more ready for
any⁵ violence. 6. They have been especially acceptable to the
consul Crassus. 7. He hastened to assault Geneva, a town in
Gaul, very near the Alps.⁶ 8. The best route is through the

upper fords of the river, where the width is least.   9. The people of the hither [7] province is far [1] richer and more noble.   10. We were looking to the outmost parts of the city.

[1] *Far* is here an adverb, **longē**; when *farther* is an adjective, it is **ultĕrior.**

[2] Does *with* here mean accompaniment?

[3] *Force*, **vis**; not *forces* (*troops*), which is **copiae.**

[4] **In,** governing the ablative.

[5] **Omnis.**

[6] *Near* (*to*) *the Alps*; *Alps* must be dative.

[7] **Citĕrior** means *more in this direction*; i.e., towards the speaker; **propior** means *nearer*; i.e., to any object to which reference is made. The *hither province* and *further province* were the ones respectively nearer Rome and further from it — separated by the Alps.

LESSON XXVI.

Genitives in Ius. § 16, at end.

Translate into English.

1. ūna pars.   2. tōtius [1] Galliae.   3. ăliud [2] ĭter nullum. 4. sīne ullo mălĕfĭcio.   5. una ex parte.   6. prōvinciae [3] tōti quam maximum mīlitum nŭmerum impĕrat (erat omnīno in Galliā ultĕriore lĕgio una).   7. erant omnīno ĭtinera duo : ūnum per Sēquănos, angustum et diffĭcĭle, inter montem Jūram et flūmen Rhŏdănum ; ălĕrum per prōvinciam nostram, multo făcilius atque expĕditius.

[1] "The whole of."   (Compare Lesson VI. Note 1.)

[2] The neuter of **alius** is **aliud.**

[3] **Impĕro** governs the dative of the person.

Additional Exercises.

1. Of no part.   2. By the violence of the other soldier.   3. The bravery of the other soldiers.   4. Through the whole of Italy.   5. A part of one legion.   6. To the whole state.   7. From the whole of Gaul.   8. An easier road.   9. The easiest route.   10. Without any suspicions.   11. Across another mountain.   12. By no authority.

LESSON XXVII.

FOURTH DECLENSION. § 12.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. de adventu. 2. a lăcu Lĕmanno ad montem Jūram.
3. mīlitum concursu et tēlis. 4. in conspectu exercĭtūs
nostri. 5. ad Iduş Aprīlis.[1] 6. a[2] sĕnatu pŏpŭli Rōmani.
7. sīve cāsu, sīve consĭlio deorum immortālĭum. 8. om-
nium fortissimi sunt Belgae, proptĕreā quod a cultu atque
hūmānĭtate Prōvinciae longissimē absunt. 9. Aquītānia
spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septemtriones.

[1] This is an adjective, in the accusative plural (see § 11, I. 2).
[2] Does a here mean *from* or *by*?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The daily sight of the lakes. 2. On account of the arrival
of the army. 3. By the authority of the senate. 4. From the
west to the north. 5. From the lakes across the mountains.
6. With the armies of Italy. 7. From the Ides of April.

LESSON XXVIII.

FIFTH DECLENSION. § 13.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. uno die. 2. nŏvis rebus. 3. die causae dictionis.
4. dies ĕrat ante[1] diem quintum Kālendas Aprīlis.[2] 5. fĭ-
dem et jusjūrandum[3] dant. 6. ante diem Idūs Aprīlis.
7. dŏmum[4] rĕdĭtionis spe. 8. diebus vīginti. 9. mīlia[5]
passuum dŭcenta quadrāgintā. 10. ad hŏminum mīlia
dĕcem. 11. dies circĭter quindĕcim.

[1] This expression means "the fifth day before." (See § 56, I.
4; also § 83.)
[2] See Lesson XXVII. Note 1.
[3] For the declension of jusjūrandum, see § 14, ii.
[4] For the declension of dŏmus, see § 12, 2. It is to be ren-
dered "home" after rĕdĭtionis. (§ 55, III. 2.)
[5] See § 18, I. 3.

1. A journey of many days.   2. Before the fourth day.   3. Without hope of assistance.   4. It was a new thing.   5. By the faith of the army.   6. Three miles.   7. On account of the new hope.

LESSON XXIX.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The army of the Roman people is between Lake Geneva and Mt. Jura.   2. The arrival of the soldiers will be pleasing to the consuls.   3. He gave his pledge and an oath to the army.   4. The narrow pass across the mountains was difficult.   5. Cæsar took possession of the bank of the river with the fifth legion.   6. The arrival of the army had confirmed the designs of the senate. 7. The soldiers of our army will take possession of the kingdom of Italy.   8. On account of the hope of Cæsar's arrival, the consul took possession of the camp.   9. The return of Cæsar with his legions will confirm our hopes.   10. The Germans, with a large army, are on the march into Italy.

LESSON XXX.

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.   § 18, I.

LESSON XXXI.

THE ORDINAL AND DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS.   § 18, I. II.

LESSON XXXII.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. With two legions.   2. With seventeen legions.   3. Of one accident.   4. On account of three deep rivers.   5. Through three provinces.   6. Of two days.   7. Thirty-seven ships.   8. Of three paces.   9. By three lakes.   10. With the armies of four provinces.   11. Across two mountains.   12. Three roads across the Alps.   13 Five thousand soldiers.   14. With ten thousand

soldiers. 15. An army of eighteen thousand men. 16. With an army of twenty-five thousand men. 17. Twelve miles. 18. A journey of three miles. 19. Of two hundred boats. 20. The soldiers of the seventh legion. 21. The thirtieth town on the road. 22. The forty-fifth legion. 23. The arrival of the fifty-ninth legion. 24. The ninth day before the Kalends of April.[1] 25. The third day before the Ides of April. 26. The consuls, with three legions apiece.[2] 27. The two[2] camps of the two armies. 28. Ten[2] men in each[2] boat.

[1] See Lesson XXVII. Note 1.
[2] Use the distributive numeral. (See § **18**, II. 2.)

LESSON XXXIII.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS. § **19**.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, and has the construction of a noun in the sentence in which it stands.

A Personal Pronoun expresses *person ;* that is, the word itself shows whether it is used for the first person (the one speaking), the second (the one spoken to), or the third (the one spoken of).

Latin has no Personal Pronoun of the Third Person, except (in the Oblique cases) the Reflective **sui**, which is used only to refer to the subject of the sentence, and is masculine, feminine, or neuter, singular or plural, according to this subject.

For a Personal Pronoun of the Third Person not referring to the subject of the sentence, it is necessary to use a Demonstrative Pronoun, generally **is**, but sometimes **hic** or **ille**. When no special emphasis is needed to designate the subject of a verb, the personal or demonstrative pronoun is not used.

Each of the Personal Pronouns has a Possessive Adjective derived from it, and denoting possession: thus, **meus**, *my ;* **noster**, *our ;* **tuus**, **vester** (**voster**), *your ;* **suus**, *his*, &c.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. § **20**.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are used to point out objects. They are properly Adjectives, and are declined as adjectives of the First and Second Declension. All of them are, however, more or less irregular; the nominative singular generally ends in **e**, and the neuter nominative and accusative in **d**.

Much of the irregularity is only apparent; thus to the stem **h** add the case-endings and an intensive affix **c**, and we have **h-um-c** (**hunc**), **h-am-c** (**hanc**), **h-o-c** (**hoc**), **h-a-c** (**hac**).

The Demonstratives, particularly **is**, are used without a noun for a Personal Pronoun of the Third Person. Thus **is** (**vir**), *he*; **ea** (**mulier**), *she.* There is no Possessive Adjective corresponding to this, but the Genitive case is used for possession, just as in nouns: as, **ejus ĕquus**, *his horse;* **eorum equi**, *their horses;* like **Caesăris equus, mīlitum equi.**

LESSON XXXIV.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. inter se.[1] 2. hi[2] omnes. 3. in eo ĭtĭnere. 4. sēcum.[3] 5. rĕlĭqui[2] fŭgae sēse mandāverunt. 6. ad eas res. 7. post ejus[4] mortem. 8. cum his quinque lĕgionibus. 9. ad eam partem ōceăni. 10. his rebus. 11. eodem consĭlio. 12. mĭnimē saepĕ ad eos[2] mercātores commeant atque ea[2] important. 13. hi[2] sunt extrā Prōvinciam trans Rhēnum primi. 14. eodem tempŏre Aedui Ambarri nĕcessārii et consanguĭnei Aeduorum.

[1] Translate "*among themselves,*" or "*together.*"

[2] See § 47, III. Translate "these men," "those things," "the rest" (of the men), etc. (§ **47**, III., IV.)

[3] This is two words, — **cum se**. The preposition **cum** is always appended to the personal and relative pronouns (§ **19**, at end).

[4] Here **is** is used for a personal pronoun of the third person; in the genitive case, it is equivalent to a possessive.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. Of your[1] boats. 2. With[2] us. 3. On account of these suspicions. 4. By you yourselves.[3] 5. This river and that mountain. 6. Across these mountains and thōse rivers. 7. I[4] will give (to) you these things. 8. By the same route, through the same fields. 9. Without you and your forces.

[1] The possessive **vester**.   [2] See Note 3 above.

[3] **ipse.**

[4] Express the word for *I*, because it is contrasted with *you.*

LESSON XXXV.

Relative Pronouns, etc. § 21, § 48, & l

Every pronoun strictly refers to some noun which may be called its antecedent; but the Relative Pronoun has its antecedent generally in the same sentence.

The Relative introduces a subordinate clause, in which it serves at once as a substantive and as a connective, joining this "relative clause" to the principal clause. It takes the gender, number, and person of the noun which it represents, but, like any noun or pronoun, has its own construction in its own clause.

Qui, in its different numbers and genders, corresponds to all the English relatives, *who, which,* and *that.* Where we use the indefinite relative, *whoever* or *whatever,* with no antecedent, the Latin has **quicumque.**

The Interrogative Pronoun, **quis (qui),** like the relative, always stands first in its clause.

Quis is also used as an Indefinite Pronoun, generally with the prefix **ali-** or the conjunctions **si,** *if;* **ne,** *lest;* or **num,** *whether.*

Correlatives. § 22.

There are relative adjectives and adverbs, as well as pronouns, which require a corresponding demonstrative antecedent (often understood), and which, like the relative pronoun, serve at the same time as connectives, joining the subordinate with the principal clause, and as adjectives and adverbs in this subordinate clause.

It is often hard to decide whether one of these words, as **qui, quantus, unde, ubi,** is relative or interrogative. It is relative if it requires an antecedent to complete its sense. A relative adjective following a demonstrative should be translated *as :* as, **tot hŏmĭnes quot vĭdes,** *so* (or *as*) *many men as you see.*

LESSON XXXVI.

Translate into English.

1. quā dē causā. 2. quibus itineribus. 3. quā die. 4. monte Jūrā altissimo, qui[1] est inter Sēquănos et Helvē-

tios. 5. ab Ocĕlo quod est cĭtĕrioris Prōvinciae extrē-
mum, in fīnes Vocontiorum ultĕrioris Prōvinciae. 6. cujus
ationis Divĭco prĭnceps fuit, qui bello Cassiāno dux
elvētiorum fuĕrat. 7. ad eam partem Oceăni quae est
ad Hĭspāniam. 8. ĭter in Santŏnum fīnes, qui non longē
a Tōlōs m fīnĭbus absunt, quae cīvĭtas est in Prōvinciā.
9. tres lĕgi circum Aquīlēiam hiĕmabant.

¹ §48, L.

Additional Exercises.

1. The city which we have seized.   2. Your suspicions which I
have confirmed.   3. Whose ¹ father is good?   4. Of some ² virtues.
5. The troops with which.   6. The general to whom we will
give this camp.   7. Through a certain ³ province.   8. Of which
day.   9. Who is the leader of the Roman army?   10. These
mountains, across which is our way.   11. Who commands beyond
the river Rhone?   12. There are some brave soldiers outside of
Italy.

¹ "The father of whom."   ² aliquis.   ³ quidam.

LESSON XXXVII.

Translate into Latin.

1. These two ¹ camps were on ² the banks of the river which is
between Gaul and Germany.   2. These same two legions which
have been with Cæsar are by far the bravest of all.   3. That
mountain, on which were the forces of the enemy, is very large.
4. At the arrival of the embassy, in which the chief man ³ is a
certain Divico, who had been the leader of the Helvetians in the
same war.   5. From that part of the province which is nearest
to the Alps.   6. Of the very lofty mountain Jura, which is on this
side of the river Arar.   7. In our army are some Gauls, who have
committed themselves to our faith.   8. Before the departure of the
tenth legion, we shall confirm its fidelity by oaths.   9. In each ⁴
camp are five ⁴ thousand men.

¹ Notice that **castra** is a plural noun; use the distributive.
(§18, ii. 2.)

² in, governing the ablative.   ³ *Chief man*, **princeps.**

⁴ Use the distributive. (§18, ii.)

LESSON XXXVIII.

PERSONAL ENDINGS OF PASSIVE VOICE.   § 28.

PASSIVE VOICE OF **Voco.**   § 32.

DEPONENT VERBS. (§ 35, I.)

When the action expressed by a Transitive Verb (see Lesson VIII.) is reversed, and is represented, not as *done by* the subject to the object, but as *suffered by* the subject from the act of some other person, or the effect of some other thing, the verb is said to be in the Passive Voice.

That which, in the Active Voice, was the object, becomes now the subject, and that which was the subject is usually put in the Ablative, — if a *thing*, the ablative alone; if a *person*, the preposition **ab** is required (§ **56**, IV.). See Lesson III. Note 3.

Thus, *the consul* (or *fear*) *seized upon the city,* — consul (or tĭmor) occŭpavit urbem: but *the city was seized with fear,* — urbs tĭmore occŭpata est; or, *by the consul,* — a consŭle.

In English the Passive Voice is expressed by the verb *to be,* with the past participle: as, *I am called; he was killed; they will be heard,* etc. But generally the present tense of *to be* with this participle is equivalent to the perfect tense in Latin; thus, *he is killed* means not, *somebody is killing him now,* but *he is already dead,* i.e., *has been killed,* and is therefore equivalent to the Perfect Tense in Latin. In like manner, this is expressed in Latin by the present tense of **esse,** with the participle: as, occīsus est.

There is no form in English which quite corresponds with the present passive in Latin. Thus the phrase dŏmus aedĭfĭcatur may be rendered *the house is building, the house is a-building* (obsolete), or, *the house is being built;* but neither form is good, for all cases. Hence, in English, we prefer the active to the passive construction wherever it is possible, especially in the tenses of incomplete action (Present and Imperfect).

It will be observed, that a large proportion of Deponents are neuter or reflective in their meaning; and that few of them take a direct object in the accusative. Some, as crĭmĭnor, *accuse,* are occasionally used as Passives (See § **90,** II.).

LESSON XXXIX.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Allŏbrŏges nūper pācati erant. 2. ut igni[1] crĕmarē-tur. 3. ea res est[2] Helvētiis per indĭcium ēnunciata. 4. Caesări cum nunciatum esset, mātūrat. 5. is pāgus appel-lābatur Tigurīnus.[3] 6. a Sĕnātu pŏpŭli Rōmani ămīcus appellatus erat. 7. summo măgistrātui[4] praeĕrat, quem Vergŏbrĕtum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus.[5] 8. ipsorum linguā Celtae, nostrā[6] Galli appellantur. 9. agros pŏpŭlabantur. 10. quod suā victōriā tam insŏlenter glō-riarentur. 11. grăviter eos accūsat, quod ab iis non sublĕvetur. 12. quod iter per prōvinciam tentāvisset.

[1] § 11, I. 2.

[2] **est** belongs with **enunciata**, forming a perfect indicative passive.

[3] **Tigurīnus** means the same thing as **pagus** (i.e., it is the name of the district), and therefore stands by apposition in the same case.   [4] See Lesson XXI. Note 1.

[5] Translate by the adverb, "annually," "once a year." (§ 47, VI.)   [6] Understand **linguā**.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The road had been seized. 2. Italy will have been subdued. 3. The Gauls are not accused by me. 4. Cæsar will be aided by the Æduans. 5. These boats have been obtained by request.[1] 6. Our forces will ravage Aquitania. 7. You boasted often. 8. They attacked our province in war. 9. Cæsar was chosen consul. 10. The towns had been burned by the Germans. 11. Great dangers were announced. 12. You are called Romans. 13. These things have been announced. 14. The ambassadors will be accused by the Belgians.

[1] To *obtain by request*, **impĕtro.**

LESSON XL.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.   § 54, X.

When a phrase or clause is introduced in a sentence by way of explanation, not depending on the main structure of

the sentence, its Subject and Predicate are put in apposition, in the Ablative. This is called the Ablative Absolute.

The Predicate in Ablative Absolute is most frequently a participle; but may be either a noun or adjective. The Subject is usually a noun or pronoun; but may be impersonal, — that is, a Substantive clause or phrase.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. regno occŭpato. 2. dătā făcultate. 3. dēpŏpŭlatis agris. 4. lŏcis sŭpĕrioribus occŭpatis. 5. omnibus rebus ad prŏfectiŏnem compăratis. 6. Sēquănis invītis. 7. Marco Messālā et Marco Pīsone consŭlibus. 8. quod eo invīto ĭter per prōvinciam tentavissent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allŏbrŏges vexavissent. 9. is dies erat ante diem quintum Kălendas Aprīlis, Lūcio Pīsone Aulo Găbinio consŭlibus. 10. convŏcatis eorum princĭpibus, in his² Divitiăco³ et Lisco,³ qui summo măgistratui⁴ praeĕrat (quem Vergŏbrĕtum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus), grăviter eos accūsat, quod tam nĕcessārio tempore, tam prŏpinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublĕvetur.

¹ In Ablative Absolute translate the noun first, as if it were nominative, then the participle or the adjective or other noun with the word "being:" thus, regno, *the royal power*, occupato, *having been seized*; Caesare, *Cæsar*, consule, *being consul*.

This will give a literal translation, but not in idiomatic English, which would be "having seized the royal power," or "when the royal power had been seized." (See § **54**, x.)

² **his** refers to **principibus**; in **his** = *among these*.

³ These words are, like **principibus**, in Ablative Absolute with **occupatis**.

⁴ See Lesson XXI. Note 1.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The road having been seized. 2. Italy having been subdued. 3. The Gauls having been accused by me. 4. Cæsar having been aided by the Æduans. 5. Cæsar being unwilling. 6. The Germans being unfriendly. 7. Piso being consul. 8. The Senate being called together. 9. The troops hastening. 10. The road being easy. 11. The province being laid waste. 12. These things having been announced. 13. The river being very deep. 14. The Gauls boasting. 15. The magistrates accusing me.

All these phrases are to be expressed by the Ablative Absolute. The pupil should be taught to vary the expression, so as to make idiomatic English : as, (2) *When Italy had been subdued;* (6) *Since the Germans were unfriendly.*

LESSON XLI.

The Ablative Absolute should generally be rendered by other constructions in English. A passive may often require to be changed into an active participle, or an independent demonstrative clause may be introduced.

Thus, **regno occŭpāto, tres annos impĕrāvit** (*the royal power having been seized, he reigned three years*), would be best expressed in the English idiom by *having seized the royal power,* etc.; *when he had seized,* etc.; or, *he seized the royal power and reigned three years.*

In the following sentences, to be turned into Latin, the English idiom is employed, and the clauses which the student is to convert into the Latin idiom of the Ablative Absolute, are printed in italics.

Translate into Latin.

1. *These suspicions having been confirmed,* he was accused by Piso. 2. *When* the consul's *arrival had been announced,* Aquileia was assailed by the seventh legion. 3. *Having taken possession of the road* by night, he destroyed by fire the private buildings of the Germans. 4. *The fidelity* of the Æduans *is announced, and* they are called friends by the Senate. 5. Messala will *lay waste the fields, and* lay siege to the town. 6. *Although the Senate was unfriendly,* Cæsar subdued Gaul in eight years. 7. *Without our permission,*[1] the merchants have resorted to our province.

[1] That is, " *we being unwilling.*"

LESSON XLII.

Second Conjugation, Active and Passive. §§ 31, 32.

If the First Conjugation has been thoroughly learned, the others will present very little difficulty.

The pupil should be shown that scarcely any thing is necessary but to change a to e, or e to a, to turn the terminations of the first stem into those of the Second Conjugation; also that e is inserted before o in the Present Indicative, and before the terminations of the Present Subjunctive.

It should be noticed here that the verbs of the Second, Third, and Fourth Conjugations are more irregular in the formation of the second and third stems than those of the First. These stems should in all cases be thoroughly committed to memory.

LESSON XLIII.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. magnum nŭmĕrum hăbebat. 2. ea[1] quae pertĭnent. 3. suis fīnibus[2] eos prohĭbent. 4. cīvĭtati[3] persuāsit. 5. ex eo oppĭdo pons ad Helvetios pertĭnet. 6. mons altissimus[4] impendĕbat. 7. pertĭnent ad infĕriorem partem flūminis Rhēni. 8. Lēgationis Narrēius et Verudoctius principem lŏcum obtĭnebant. 9. Persuādent Raurăcis. 10. fines in longĭtūdinem mīlia passuum dŭcenta et quadrāgintā pătebant. 11. propterea quod ăliud ĭter hăbērent nullum. 12. ibi Centrones et Graiocĕli et Caturĭges, locis sŭpĕrioribus occŭpātis, ĭtĭnere exercĭtum prohĭbēre cōnantur.

[1] ea = *those things*. (See § 47, IV.)
[2] The ablative is used to express *separation*, — "from their territories."
[3] Persuadeo governs the dative.
[4] See § 17, V. 4.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The king has large forces. 2. They will persuade the Senate. 3. Our territories extended to the river. 4. This man had held the chief place. 5. All these places[1] lay open. 6. We shall have had many friends. 7. You have not persuaded me.[2] 8. They had had large fields. 9. These mountains overhang. 10. You have prohibited my departure.

[1] Plural loca. [2] See Note 3, above.

LESSON XLIV.

Turn into English.

1. una pars ——— ——— ——— Gărumnā flūmĭne. 2. undīque lŏci nātūrā Helvētii contĭnentur. 3. auctōrĭtate Orgetŏrĭgis permōti. 4. in eo ĭtĭnere persuādet Castĭco,[1] Catamantălĕdis fīlio,[2] Sēquăno,[2] cujus[3] păter regnum in Sēquanis multos annos[4] obtĭnuerat, et[5] a Sĕnatu pŏpŭli Rōmani ămīcus appellatus erat, ut[6] regnum in cīvĭtate suā[7] ŏccŭparet, quod[8] pater ante hăbuerat; ĭtemque Dumnŏrĭgi[1] Aeduo, frātri[9] Divitĭăci, qui[10] eo tempore princĭpatum in cīvĭtate obtĭnebat, ac[11] maxĭmē plēbi acceptus erat, ut[12] ĭdem cōnaretur persuādet, eīque filiam suam in mātrĭmonium dat.

[1] See Lesson XLIII. Note 3.   [2] In apposition with **Castico**.

[3] Relates to **Castico**.   [4] § 55, I.

[5] **Et** connects **obtĭnuerat** and **appellatus erat**, both of which have the same subject, **pater**.

[6] **Ut occuparet** depends upon **persuadet**. (See § 70, I.)

[7] **Sua** refers to the subject of **occuparet**, i.e., **Casticus**.

[8] Relates to **regnum**.

[9] In apposition with **Dumnorigi**.

[10] Relates to **Dumnorigi**.

[11] Connects **obtinebat** and **erat**.

[12] **Ut conaretur** depends upon **persuadet**.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The royal power was held by Dumnorix. 2. We are bounded by the mountains. 3. They will be prohibited. 4. The bridges had been held by us. 5. You will have been excited by them. 6. The Helvetians were bounded by rivers and mountains. 7. We shall not be moved to suspicion. 8. I was influenced by his advice. 9. All had been influenced by our arrival.

LESSON XLV.

THIRD CONJUGATION, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. §§ 31, 32.

The Third Conjugation will present rather more difficulties than the Second, having as its characteristic vowel sometimes

ŏ and sometimes ĭ as well as the connecting vowel ē in the tense-endings of the Imperfect Indicative. (§ 78, III. 2.)

Let it be observed that the Present Indicative gives precisely the same changes of vowel, from o to ĭ and ŭ in the Active, and to ĕ, ĭ, and ŭ in the Passive, which are already familiar in the Future of the First and Second Conjugations. Of other modifications, observe that, —

1. The Present Subjunctive has the same terminations as the Second Conjugation, omitting the e.

2. The Future Indicative in the Third and Fourth Conjugations differs from the First and Second, in having am, es, etc., instead of bo, bis, bit.

3. The Imperative Active, as in all Conjugations, drops re of the Infinitive leaving ĕ for the second person, which is changed to ĭ in the other forms.

4. The Infinitive Passive has i added to the first stem instead of changing the e of the Active into i, as in the other Conjugations: thus, vŏc-āre; Pass., vŏc-āri: but rĕg-ĕre; Pass., rĕg-i.

LESSON XLVI.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. ūnam partem incŏlunt Belgae. 2. eorum ūna pars attingit flūmen Rhenum; vergit ad septemtriones. 3. Orgetŏrix ad jūdĭcium omnem suam fămĭliam coēgit. 4. Boios sŏcios[1] sibi adsciscunt. 5. Gallos a Belgis Matrŏna et Sēquăna dīvĭdit. 6. oppĭda sua omnia incendunt. 7. Proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incŏlunt, quĭbuscum[2] contĭnenter bellum gĕrunt. 8. Helvetii quŏque rĕlĭquos Gallos virtute praecēdunt, quod fĕre quŏtĭdianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis fīnibus[3] eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gĕrunt.

[1] In apposition with Boios. [2] See § 21, II. (foot of p. 22).
[3] See Lesson XLIII. Note 2.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. The Germans inhabited these fields. 2. Our territories border on the banks of the river. 3. Aquitania touched the

ocean. 4. We will carry on war with them. 5. You have often contended with us. 6. A river separates these two provinces. 7. They had collected three thousand men. 8. We inhabit these cities. 9. Cæsar will have waged war many years. 10. They set all the ships on fire. 11. Who will receive us as allies? 12. This year you are continually contending.

LESSON XLVII.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. **Orgetŏrix dēlĭgitur.** 2. **Rĕlinquebatur una per Sē-quănos via.** 3. **regni cŭpĭditate inductus.** 4. **mātūrat ab urbe prŏfĭciscĭ.** 5. **complūribus his**[1] **proeliis pulsis.** 6. **oppĭdis suis vīcisque exustis.** 7. **nāvĭbus junctis.** 8. **om-nibus fortūnis sŏciorum consumptis.** 9. **persuādent Rau-răcis ŭti,**[2] **eodem consĭlio**[3] **ūsi, unā cum iis prŏfĭciscantur.** 10. **Gallia est omnis dīvisa in partes tres, quarum unam incŏlunt Belgae, ăliăm Aquītani, tertiam, qui**[4] **ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Galli appellantur.**

[1] Ablative Absolute with **pulsis**; **compluribus** belongs with **proeliis.**

[2] **ŭtĭ** (short **ŭ**) = **ut**; the verb **utor** has long **ū.**

[3] **utor** governs the ablative. (§ **54**, III.)

[4] The antecedent of **qui** is **ii** understood, which is, like **Belgae** and **Aquitani**, subject of **incolunt.** (§ **48**, III.)

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. I have been selected by them. 2. On that day he will set out. 3. The war having been waged[1] seven years. 4. All our property[2] had been divided between us. 5. The city is con-suming[3] with fire. 6. The Boii are received as allies. 7. We are compelled to inhabit these territories.

[1] Ablative Absolute.

[2] Our (property) things; neuter plural. [3] Present Passive.

LESSON XLVIII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. §§ **31, 32.**

The Fourth Conjugation substitutes ī for ā of the First, and ē of the Second; but has, in most of its forms, the termi-nations of the Third Conjugation, prefixing i.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. castella commūnit. 2. ea dies vēnit. 3. ad Genēvam pervēnit. 4. Totīus Galliae imperio pŏtiri. 5. Caesar sentiebat. 6. Rĕpĕriebat ĕtiam in quaerendo Caesar. 7. diem dīcunt, quā die ad rīpam Rhŏdăni omnes convĕniant.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. They fortify the camp. 2. The city had been fortified. 3. We shall have arrived at Rome. 4. That day will come to us. 5. They have found these things. 6. These things have been found by them. 7. You will assemble outside of the town. 8. He had not perceived my friendship. 9. Come with me. 10. Your designs are perceived.

LESSON XLIX.

A few very common verbs of the Third Conjugation end in **io,** and insert **i** before the terminations added to the first stem, wherever the verbs of the Fourth Conjugation do; that is, before **a, ē, o,** and **u.**

Thus, fŭg-iō, fŭg-iunt, fug-iēbam, fŭg-iam, fŭg-iens. (§ 30, III.)
The i is omitted before ĕ or ī (as in fŭgis, fŭgimus), except in the future, ŭet.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. inĭtium cā Gallia a flūmĭre Rhŏdăno. 2. magno dŏlore afficiebantur. 3. is sĭbi lēgationem ad cīvĭtates suscēpit. 4. Orgĕtŏrix mortuus est. 5. Belgae ab extrēmis finibus Galliae ŏriuntur. 6. per eos, ne causam dīceret, se ēripuit. 7. Helvetii id, quod constĭtuerant, făcere cōnantŭr. 8. is, M. Messālā et M. Pīsone consŭlibus, regni cŭpĭditate inductus, conjūrationem nōbĭlitatis fēcit. 9. eo ŏpere perfecto.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. These soldiers will take the city. 2. He had accomplished this work. 3. We shall all die. 4. They will withdraw themselves. 5. We have attempted to do these things. 6. They have arisen from these beginnings. 7. The river Rhine rises among

the Alps. 8. The cities are taken by our general. 9. You were making a bridge across the lake. 10. Our allies are affected with grief.

LESSON L.

RULES OF CONJUGATION. §§ 30, 33, 34.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. That bridge extended from Cæsar's camp to the farther bank of the river. 2. I shall be influenced in this thing by the advice of (my)[1] best friends. 3. The Helvetians had inhabited the fields between Mt. Jura and the river Rhine. 4. *Since* (his)[1] *army was beaten*[2] in this battle, Messala marched out of the province on the same day. 5. *Having fortified* (his)[1] *camp,*[2] he burned all the boats and wagons. 6. The mountains across the lake were held by Divico with five thousand soldiers. 7. The Gauls, with whom we have continually waged war, set the city on fire. 8. Our province is separated from the territories of the Gauls by the river Rhone. 9. On the fourth day before the Ides of April, Cæsar *defeated the enemy and*[2] laid waste their fields. 10. On the same day *Piso died, and*[2] all the citizens were affected with great grief.

[1] Not to be expressed in Latin.   [2] Ablative Absolute.

LESSON LI.

IRREGULAR VERBS. §§ 29, III.; 37, I., II., III., VII.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. ut spătium intercēdere posset. 2. Dumnŏrix grātiā et largītione plurimum poterat.[1] 3. his[2] cum persuādere non possent. 4. si[3] perrumpere possent conati. 5. quam maximis[4] pŏtest itineribus, in ultĕriōrem Galliam contendit. 6. si quid vellent, ante diem v. Idūs Aprīlis rĕverterentur. 7. quam[4] plūrimas cīvitates sĭbi[5] hăbere[6] obstrictas[7] vŏlebat. 8. id si fieret. 9. per explōratores Caesar certior[8] factus est. 10. ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores[8] facti sunt, lēgatos ad eum mittunt. 11. rătibus complūribus factis. 12. Ĭter ab Arăre Helvetii āvertĕrant, a quĭbus discēdere nōlebat.

¹ Understand some such word as "*to do.*"

² Dative after **persuadere**.   ³ Depends upon **conati**.

⁴ **§ 17**, v. 5.   ⁵ Depends upon **obstrictas**.

⁶ Depends upon **volebat**.   ⁷ Agrees with **civītates**.

⁸ In the predicate, agreeing with the subject of the verb, "he is informed." (**§ 46**, fourth example.)

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. He cannot come with us. 2. You will be able to break through these fortifications. 3. He wished to become friendly to me. 4. We had been informed concerning those dangers. 5. He does not wish to set out. 6. Messala will be made consul. 7. The Belgians could not boast. 8. He became unfriendly. 9. Who wishes to be received as ally?

LESSON LII.

IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*). § 37, IV., V., VI., VII.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. propter angustias īre non pŏterat. 2. ut per suos fines eos ire păterentur. 3. Boii in agrum Norĭcum transierant. 4. ad eam partem pervēnit quae nondum flūmen transierat. 5. cum his quinque lĕgionibus ire contendit. 6. id Helvetii rătibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. 7. erant omnīno itinera duo, quibus itineribus¹ dŏmo² exīre possent. 8. cīvitati persuadet ut de finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis exīrent. 9. Rhŏdănus nonnullis lŏcis vădis transītur. 10. hi omnes linguā, instĭtutis, lēgibus inter se differunt. 11. dŏmum³ rĕdĭtionis spe sublata.

¹ **§ 48**, III.   ² **§ 55**, III. 1; "from home."

³ **§ 55**, III. 2; "home" after **reditionis**.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. They wished to go upon¹ the bridge. 2. We shall not suffer the enemy to cross over. 3. Those men differed very greatly from us. 4. They went out *without our permission.*² 5. Your suspicions had been removed. 6. He differs in these things. 7. You have taken away our hopes. 8. Cross the river in this boat.

¹ **In** with the accusative.   ² Ablative Absolute.

LESSON LIII.

PARTICIPLES. §§ 25, 72.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Caesar cohortatus suos prŏelium commīsit. 2. cum omnibus suis carris secuti. 3. ut victis rĕsistĕret, ut vĕnientes sustĭnēret. 4. in nostros vĕnientes[1] tela conjĭciebant. 5. cum supplĭcĭter lŏcūti flentes pacem petissent.[2] 6. rĕductos in hostium nŭmero habuit. 7. Boios pĕtentibus Aeduis ut in finibus suis collŏcarent concessit. 8. frumentum quod portāturi erant. 9. eodem usi consĭlio.[3]

[1] *As they came up.* [2] For petivissent (see § 3 .III. 1.).
[3] Ablative governed by usi (§ 54, III.).

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. *He marches* hastily from Italy, *and* attacks the Helvetians while *intending to cross* the river. 2. Thus he *spoke and* departed in tears. 3. *After they had crossed*[1] the Arar, he followed them, *as they fled.* 4. *If condemned*, he will suffer[2] the penalty. 5. He came *to see* the fields. 6. The third year after the *conquest of*[3] the Germans, he returned to[4] Gaul. 7. *By giving* a great *number*[5] of hostages, they obtained the peace (which they asked for).[6]

[1] transgressos. [2] do. [3] Perfect passive participle. [4] in.
[5] Ablative Absolute. [6] *To obtain what one asks for* is impetro.

LESSON LIV.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES. §§ 26, 73, 74.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. ea quae ad prŏfĭciscendum pertĭnerent. 2. ut pǎratiores ad omnia pĕrīcula subeunda[1] essent. 3. hŏmines bellandi cŭpidi magno dŏlore affĭciebantur. 4. ad eas res conficiendas. 5. itineris fǎciendi. 6. ea, quae ad effēmĭnandos ănĭmos pertĭnent important. 7. perfǎcile factu. 8. lēgatos ad Caesǎrem mittunt, rŏgatum auxĭlium. 9. ad dēlībĕrandum.

[1] subeunda agrees with pericula, which is governed by ad; but it is to be translated like the gerund, "for undergoing," and as if it *governed* pericula (§ 25, I.). So the fourth, fifth, and sixth sentence.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

1. Of boasting. 2. By persuading. 3. For[1] attempting. 4. By accusing the senate. 5. Of harassing the army of the enemy. 6. For the purpose of making a bridge. 7. By burning the boats. 8. For the purpose of accomplishing this thing. 9. Of inhabiting the cities.

[1] **ad** with the accusative.

LESSON LV.

THE ACCUSATIVE WITH THE INFINITIVE. §§ **52**, VI., **67**, and I. 2.

All the common forms of the Latin language have now been learned; but, before proceeding to the detailed study of the Syntax, it will be well to become familiar with the three constructions which are most peculiar and characteristic of this language, one of these being that of the Gerundive, illustrated in the last lesson.

The most important of all is the use of the Accusative as subject of a verb in the Infinitive, when depending upon a verb of saying, thinking, etc., in quoting *indirectly;* that is, not in the very words used. To express the same thing in English, we commonly use the conjunction *that.*

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. **Orgetŏrĭgem causam dīcere coēgerunt.** 2. **pontem, qui erat ad Gĕnēvam, jŭbet rescĭndi.** 3. **angustos se**[1] **fīnes hăbere arbitrantur.** 4. **biennĭum sibi sătis esse duxerunt.** 5. **cĭbāria quemque**[2] **dŏmo**[3] **efferre jubent.** 6. **se ad eam rem părātos esse arbitrati sunt.**

[1] **se** is accusative, subject of **habere,** depending upon **arbitrantur.** The direct statement would be **habemus,** *we have;* as the persons that *have* are the same as those that *think* (that is, the subject of **habere** is the same as that of **arbitrantur**), **se** is used in quoting it; *they think that they themselves have,* — *they think themselves to have.*

[2] From **quisque.**   [3] § 55, III. 1.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Cæsar thinks. 2. He says that Cæsar thinks. 3. Cæsar says that he (himself) thinks. 4. We boast. 5. Cæsar says that we boast. 6. He is able. 7. He thinks that he (himself) is able.

LESSON LVI.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. totius Galliae[1] sēse pŏtiri pŏsse spērant. 2. legatis respŏndit diem se ad dēlībĕrandum sumpturum.[2] 3. Caesāri cum id nuntiatum esset, eŏs per prōvinciam nŏstram iter făcere cŏnari, māturat ab urbe prŏfĭcisci, et quam maximis pŏtest itĭneribus, in Galliam ulteriŏrem cŏntendit, et ad Genevam pervĕnit. 4. dēmŏnstrant sĭbi[3] praeter agri sŏlum nihil esse rĕlĭqui.[4] 5. Allŏbrŏgibus sese vel persuasurŏs,[2] quŏd nŏndum bŏnŏ animo in populum Rōmanum vĭderentur, existĭmabant; vel vi coacturos, ut per fines suos eos ire păterentur. 6. nĕgat se, more et exemplo populi Rŏmani posse iter ulli per prōvinciam dăre: et si vim făcere cōnentur, prohĭbiturum[2] ostendit.

[1] § 50, iv. 6.   [2] Supply **esse**.   [3] § 51, vi. ; " that they have."
[4] Limits **nihil** (§ 50, ii.) ; " *nothing left.*"

For further practice in the construction of the Accusative with the Infinitive, it is recommended to take such of the Additional Exercises in Lessons 39, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, and 52 as are adapted to this purpose, and turn them into the indirect construction after **dicit**, *he says* ; **negas**, *you deny* (or *say not*) ; **putamus**, *we think* ; **arbitrantur**, *they suppose* ; or **existĭmavit**, *he thought*. It will be well to have as much practice as possible on this important and difficult principle.

LESSON LVII.

IMPERSONAL VERBS. § 39.

The third peculiar construction of the Latin language is that of the impersonal use of neuter verbs in the passive voice (§ 39, 5), where the English would use the active voice with a personal subject.

Thus, **persuādeo tĭbi**, *I persuade you;* but not **pērsuādēris** *(you are persuaded)*, which would be bad Latin; but **persuādē-tur** [*persuasion is wrought*] **tĭbi a me**, *you are persuaded by me* (§ 61, III.). So **ventum est**, *there has been coming done;* that is, *somebody has come:* **pugnātur**, *fighting is going on;* that is, *somebody is fighting.*

Translate into English.

1. flūmen est Arar, quŏd per finēs Aeduorum et Sēquā-norum in Rhŏdănum influit incrēdĭbĭli lēnĭtate, ĭta ut ŏcŭlis,[1] in utram partem fluat, jūdĭcari non possit.[2] 2. rŏgare, ut ejus vŏluntate id sĭbi[3] făcere lĭceat. 3. Cae-sări rĕnunciatur.[4]

[1] Ablative, belongs with **jūdĭcari**.

[2] The subject of **possit** is the clause **in utram partem fluat**; but in English we use the word *it*. This is therefore not a true impersonal use of **possit**, because it has a subject; but it is a common construction in Latin to use a phrase or clause as subject of the verb, where the English uses the subject *it*.

[3] Dative after **lĭceat** (§ 39, 2).

[4] An impersonal use, — "word is brought." Still, as in the other case, the true subject of the verb is the message that was brought.

Translate into Latin.

1. It will be permitted (to) us to go. 2. Word has been brought. 3. It is easy[1] to cross the river. 4. (Somebody) had come. 5. Fighting was going on.

[1] The adjective agrees with the phrase "to cross the river," which is the true subject of the verb, and must be neuter (§ 47, IV. 3).

LESSON LVIII.

Impersonal Verbs, *continued.*

The true subject of a verb used impersonally is very often an accusative with an infinitive, or a clause beginning with **ut** or **quod**. (See § 70, II., III.)

Translate into English.

1. eōrum una pars, quam Gallos obtĭnēre dictum est,[1] ĭnĭtium căpit a flūmine Rhodano. 2. damnatum[2] poenam[3]

sĕqui ŏportēbat, ut igni crĕmarētur. 3. cīvĭtati persuasit perfăcile [4] esse totīus Galliae impĕrio [5] potīri. 4. perfăcile factu esse illis probat cōnāta perfĭcere : non esse dŭbium quin tōtius Galliao plūrimum Helvĕtii possent. 5. concē-dendum [6] non pŭtabat. 6. legātos ad eum mittunt, qui dīcĕrent sĭbi esso in animo ĭter per prōvinciam făcĕre. 7. Caesar non exspeotandum [6] sĭbi [7] statuit, dum in San-tŏnes Helvĕtii pervĕnirent. 8. Caesări rĕnŭnciatur Hel-vetiis esse in ănimo iter in Santŏnum fines făcĕre. Id si fĭeret, intellĭgebat magno cum pĕrĭculo prōvinciae [6] fŭturum,[6] ut hŏmines bellĭcosos, populi Rōmani ĭnĭmīcos, fīnĭtimos hăberet.

[1] The subject is **quam Gallos obtinere** ; translate "it has been said that," etc.

[2] Agrees with **eum** understood, object of **sequi** ; translate " if condemned."

[3] Subject of **sequi** ; the phrase **damnatum . . . sĕqui** is subject of **oportebat** ; translate " it was necessary that," etc.

[4] Agrees with the subject of **esse (totius . . . potīri).**

[5] See § **54,** III

[6] Supply **esse.** The impersonal expression **concedendum est,** *it is necessary to yield* (§ **40,** II. at end), becomes an accusa-tive with infinitive (*that it was necessary to yield*) after the verb of thinking, **putabat.**

[7] " By him " (self), § **51,** VIII.   [8] Dative.

LESSON LIX.

Learn §§ **35,** II., **36, 38, 40, 42,** I., II., and III.

LESSON LX.

GENERAL RULES OF SYNTAX. § **75.**

RULES I., II., III., IV., V., VI., 1 & 2, VII., 1 & 3, VIII, 1, 5 & 6, IX., X., XI., XII.

The above rules have been amply illustrated, and some of them carefully explained, in the preceding lessons. In the lessons that follow, the other principles of Syntax will be introduced.

PART SECOND.

STORY OF THE HELVETIAN WAR.

(B.C. 58.)

GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tris, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt: qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut

I. **est divisa,** § 49. — **omnis,** § 47. — **partes,** § 56, I. 1. — **quarum,** § 48, I. — **qui,** § 48, III., Note. What is the construction of the antecedent of **qui?** — **ipsorum,** § 50 & I. — **lingua,** § 54, I. Is this cause, means, or specification? — **Celtae,** § 46. The rule of apposition applies also to the predicate after neuter or passive verbs. See Lesson VIII. — **hi,** § 47, III. — **dividit,** § 49, I. (top of p. 59). — **Horum,** § 50. II. 2. — **ea,** 47, III. — **animos,** § 73 & IV. — **Germanis,** § 51, I. — **reliquos,** § 47, VIII. — **finibus,** § 54, VI.

4

ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una
pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit
a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine,
Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequa-
nis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad se-
ptemtriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus
oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis
Rheni; spectant in septemtrionem et orientem
solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos
montes et eam partem Oceani quae est ad Hispaniam
pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septem-
triones.

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditis-
simus Orgetorix. Is M. Messala et M. Pisone con-
sulibus regni cupiditate inductus conjurationem no-
bilitatis fecit, et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum
omnibus copiis exirent; perfacile esse cum virtute
omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri.
Id hoc facilius eis persuasit quod undique loci natura
Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno,
latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a
Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Jura altis-
simo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia
lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam
nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat
ut et minus late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis
bellum inferre possent; qua ex re homines bellandi

Eorum, § 50, II. 1. — **quam,** §§ 52, VI.; **67,** & I. 2.

II. **Messala,** § 54, X. — **regni,** § 50, III. & 1. — **conjura-
tionem,** § 52, I. — **civitati,** § 51, III. — **copiis,** § 54, II. (" Ac-
companiment," etc.). — **omnibus,** § 51, V. — **imperio,** § 54, III.
— **id,** § 51, III., end. — **hoc,** § 54, I. — **vagarentur,** § 70 & II.
— **bellandi,** §§ 50, III. 2; **73,** II.

cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitudine
autem hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis
angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longi-
tudinem milia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX
patebant.)

III. His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis
permoti constituerunt ea quae ad proficiscendum
pertinerent comparare, jumentorum et carrorum
quam maximum numerum coëmere, sementes quam
maximas facere ut in itinere copia frumenti suppete-
ret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam
confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi
satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem
lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix
deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit.
In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis
filio, Sequano, cujus pater regnum in Sequanis
multos annos obtinuerat et a senatu populi Romani
amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate sua
occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dum-
norigi Aeduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore prin-
cipatum in civitate obtinebat ac maxime plebi accep-
tus erat, ut idem conaretur persuadet, eique filiam
suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse illis
probat conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae
civitatis imperium obtenturus esset; non esse dubium
quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent; se
suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum

passuum, § 50, II. 2.

III. pertinerent, § 65, I. (i.e., such things as). — comparare,
§ 58, IV. — suppeteret, § 64, I. — sibi, § 51, V. — annos, § 55, I.
— senatu, § 56, IV. — ei, § 51, II. — factu, § 74, II. — obtenturus
esset, § 67, II. — Galliae, § 50, II. — possent, § 65, II. — illis,

confirmat. Hac oratione adducti inter se fidem et
jusjurandum dant, et regno occupato per tres poten-
tissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese
potiri posse sperant.

IV. Ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata.
Moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere
coëgerunt: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat ut
igni cremaretur. Die constituta causae dictionis
Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam ad
hominum milia decem undique coëgit, et omnes
clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum nume-
rum habebat, eodem conduxit: per eos ne causam
diceret se eripuit. Cum civitas ob eam rem inci-
tata armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, multitudi-
nemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent,
Orgetorix mortuus est; neque abest suspicio, ut
Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipsi sibi mortem con-
sciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minus Helvetii id
quod constituerant facere conantur, ut e finibus suis
exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse
arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duode-
cim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia
incendunt, (frumentum omne praeterquam quod
secum portaturi erant comburunt, ut domum redi-

§ 51, I. (dat. com. et incom.). — Galliae, § 50, IV. 6.

IV. die, § 13, end. — eos, § 54, I. end. — diceret, § 57. —
rem, § 54, I., middle. — conaretur, § 62, I, and at end. — arbi-
trantur, § 64, IV., note.

V. nihilo, § 54, v., at end. — conantur, § 57, II. — finibus,
§ 54, VI.. at end. — exeant, § 70. — rem, § 51, I. (top of p. 64).
— arbitrati sunt, § 57. III. (foot of p. 78). — portaturi erant,
§ 40 I   domum, § 55 III & 2

tionis spe sublata paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent; trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobrigis finitimis uti eodem usi consilio oppidis suis vicisque exustis una cum iis proficiscantur; Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque oppugnarant, receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent: unum per Sequanos angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat ut facile perpauci prohibere possent: alterum per provinciam nostram multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod inter fines Helvetiorum et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. v. kal. Aprilis L. Pisone A. Gabinio consulibus.

VII. Caesari cum id nuntiatum esset, eos per

quemque, § 68, III. — domo, § 55, III. 1. — consilio, § 54, III. — oppugnarant, § 33, III. 1.

VI. itineribus, § 48, III. — possent, § 65. — locis, § 55, III. 5. — transitur, § 52, II. & 1. — animo, § 54, II. (quality). — conveniant, § 64. — a. d. v., § 56, I. 4 (middle).

provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci; et quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genevam pervenit. Provinciae toti quam maximum potest militum numerum imperat: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una: pontem qui erat ad Genevam jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, Sibi esse in animo sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullam; rogare ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoria tenebat L. Cassium consulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, concedendum non putabat; neque homines inimico animo, data facultate per provinciam itineris faciendi, temperaturos ab injuria et maleficio existimabat; tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit, Diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum: si quid vellent ad Idus Aprilis reverterentur.

VIII. Interea ea legione quam secum habebat, militibusque qui ex provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ad Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. Eo

VII. **numerum,** § 51, III. (end). — **obtinebant,** §§ 27, II. 1; 49, I. — **sibi,** § 51, VI. — **esse,** § 67 (used impersonally). — **haberent** (also **vellent,** below), § 67, II. — **jugum,** § 56, I. L.— **convenirent,** § 62, II. (also § 57).

VIII. **milia,** § 55, II. — **pedum,** § 55, II., Rem.

opere perfecto praesidia disponit, castella communit,
quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohi-
bere possit. Ubi ea dies quam constituerat cum
legatis venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat,
Se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli
per provinciam dare, et si vim facere conentur pro-
hibiturum ostendit. Helvetii ea spe dejecti navibus
junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis
Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, non-
numquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere
possent conati, operis munitione et militum concursu
et telis repulsi hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, qua
Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant.
His cum sua sponte persuadere non possent, lega-
tos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, ut eo depre-
catore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratia et
largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Hel-
vetiis erat amicus, quod ex ea civitate Orgetorigis
filiam in matrimonium duxerat, et cupiditate regni
adductus novis rebus studebat, et quam plurimas
civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.
Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat ut per
fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, obsidesque uti
inter sese dent, perficit: Sequani, ne itinere Helve-
tios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuria
transeant.

conarentur, § 66, ii. — possit, § 64, ii. — spe, § 54, vi. —
possent, § 67, i. 1. si is used here interrogatively, as *if* some-
times is in English: as, " I cannot tell if this be so."

IX. his, § 51 iii. — possent, § 63, iii. — eo, § 54, x. —
patiantur, § 70 i.

x. Caesari renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quae civitas est in provincia. Id si fieret, intelligebat magno cum periculo provinciae futurum ut homines bellicosos, populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximeque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni quam fecerat T. Labienum legatum praefecit; ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant ex hibernis educit, et qua proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones et Graioceli et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his proeliis pulsis, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

xi. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, cum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: Ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri

X. **Helvetiis**, § 51, vi. — **esse**, § 70. — **civitas**, § 48, iii. (foot of p. 57). — **futurum ut**, § 67, iii. 1 — **occupatis**, § 72 & 3.

XI. **rogatum**, § 74, i. — **meritos esse**, § 57, iv. (also § 67, i. 2, supply **dicentes**).

agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore Aedui Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiorem faciunt sese depopulatis agris non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

xii. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est tres jam partes copiarum Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus ad eam partem pervenit quae nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes adgressus, magnam partem eorum concidit: reliqui sese fugae mandarunt atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, cum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ L. Cas-

---

vastari, § 57, iv., Rem. — debuerint, § 57, i. — fuga, § 54, ii., first remark. — reliqui, § 50, ii. — quibus, § 48, iv. — sibi, § 51, viii.

XII. flumen, § 52, iii. 2. — adgressus, § 72, i.

sium consulem interfecerat et ejus exercitum sub
jugum miserat. Ita sive casu, sive consilio deorum
immortalium, quae pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem
calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps
poenas persolvit. Qua in re Caesar non solum
publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod
ejus soceri L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum,
Tigurini eodem proelio quo Cassium interfecerant.

XIII. Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetio-
rum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare facien-
dum curat atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii
repentino ejus adventu commoti, cum id quod ipsi
diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen
transirent, illum uno die fecisse intelligerent, legatos
ad eum mittunt, cujus legationis Divico princeps
fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat.
Is ita cum Caesare agit: Si pacem populus Roma-
nus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros
atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi eos Caesar consti-
tuisset atque esse voluisset: sin bello persequi
perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi
populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.
Quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, cum
hi qui flumen transissent suis auxilium ferre non
possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere vir-
tuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret: se ita a patribus
majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam

quae, § 48, III., end.

XIII. faciendum, § 40, II. — ut transirent, § 70. — Cassi-
ano, § 47, v. — constituisset, § 57, III. — reminisceretur,
§ 67, II. 1. — incommodi, § 50, IV. 1. — adortus esset, § 63,
I. — suis, § 47, III. Rem. — ne, § 24, III. 1 (foot of p. 25).
— quam, § 17, v. 2.

dolo contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus ubi constitissent ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet.

In this chapter we meet with the first example of a long and complicated Oratio Obliqua, such as is very common in Latin. The speech of Divico is given, not in his own words, but in the indirect construction, depending on the verb of saying implied in **agit.**

It begins with a Conditional Sentence, which in the Oratio Recta would read: **si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faciet** (or **faciat**), **in eam partem ibunt** (or **eant**) **Helvetii, ubi eos Caesar constituerit.** The words actually used would have been **ibimus** and **constitueris**; but it is as well to take the third person.

Let the student here learn § 59, I. to IV. 2. From this it will be seen that either the future indicative or present subjunctive may be used here, according to the degree of definiteness to be expressed: **constituerit** is in one case future perfect indicative; in the other, perfect subjunctive, representing the future perfect (**57,** I., end).

The principal verb, that of the Apodosis, is then thrown into the future infinitive, **ituros esse,** by § 67, I. 2, when all subordinate verbs will become subjunctive by § 67, II. The tenses become secondary (**faceret, constituisset,** etc.) after the historical present **agit,** by § 57, II. The subjunctives, **reminisceretur, tribueret,** etc., represent the imperatives (or subjunctives used imperatively) **reminiscere** (§ 58, III.) or **reminiscaris** (§ 68, I.) **ne tribueris** (§ 58, III., Prohibitions), etc. The subjunctive pluperfect **adortus esset** would be subjunctive perfect **adortus sis,** in the oratio recta, by § 63, I.; as being the reason which (according to Divico) influenced the mind of Cæsar.

It is not thought necessary to analyze with the same minuteness the examples of oratio obliqua in Chapters XIV., XVII., XVIII., and XX. If the explanations given above are once mastered, it will be easy to apply the same principles to the others; and it is better that the scholar should have an opportunity to do this for himself.

xiv. His Caesar ita respondit: Eo sibi minus
dubitationis dari, quod eas res quas legati Helvetii
commemorassent memoria teneret; atque eo gravius
ferre, quo minus merito populi Romani accidis-
sent: qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset,
non fuisse difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quod
neque commissum a se intelligeret quare timeret,
neque sine causa timendum putaret.   Quod si vete-
ris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recen-
tium injuriarum, quod eo invito iter per provinciam
per vim tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros,
quod Allobrogas vexassent, memoriam deponere
posse? Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloria-
rentur, quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse
admirarentur, eodem pertinere.   Consuesse enim
deos immortales, quo gravius homines ex commuta-
tione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci
velint, his secundiores interdum res et diuturniorem
impunitatem concedere.   Cum ea ita sint, tamen,
si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea quae polliceantur
facturos intelligat, et si Aeduis de injuriis quas ipsis
sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus
satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum.
Divico respondit: Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis
institutos esse, uti obsides accipere non dare con-
suerint: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem.
Hoc responso dato, discessit.

XIV. **respondit**, § 27, iii. 1. — **eo**, § 54, i. — **eo...quo**, § 54,
v., end. — **fuisset**, § 59, iv. 2. — **deceptum**, § 67, i. 2., end. —
oblivisci, § 68, ii. — **num**, § 71 & i. — **tentassent**, § 70, iv.
(also § 67, ii.). — **posse**, § 67, ii. 2. — **sint**, § 61, ii. — **Aeduis**,
§ 51, i. (dat. com. et incom.). — **consuerint**, § 57, i. (aoristic use).

In the oratio obliqua of this chapter, the verbs are at first sec-

xv. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar, equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublati Helvetii quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnumquam et novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia, hostem rapinis pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum interesset.

xvi. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum quod essent publice polliciti flagitare. Nam propter frigora, quod Gallia sub septemtrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat: eo autem frumento quod flumine Arari navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minus poterat, quod iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, a

ondary, depending upon the historical perfect **respondit**; but in stating the general maxim, **consuesse deos immortales**, etc., primary tenses are used, and the rest of Cæsar's speech employs the tenses used by the speaker at the time.

XV. **videant**, § 64. — **cupidius**, § 17, v. 1. — **milibus**, § 54, v.

XVI. **frumentum**, § 52, iii. — **essent polliciti**, § 66, i. — **flagitare**, § 49, iii. — **ne ... quidem**, § 41, ii. 5. — **eo**, § 54, iii. — **Arari**, § 55, iv.

quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere
Aedui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi
se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die
frumentum militibus metiri oporteret, convocatis
eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in
castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui sum-
mo magistratui praeerat (quem Vergobretum appel-
lant Aedui, qui creatur annuus et vitae necisque in
suos habet potestatem) graviter eos accusat, cum
neque emi neque ex agris sumi posset, tam
necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab
iis non sublevetur: praesertim cum magna ex
parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepe-
rit, multo etiam gravius quod sit destitutus que-
ritur.

xvii. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris ad-
ductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit: Esse non-
nullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum
valeat, qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magis-
tratus. Hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multi-
tudinem deterrere ne frumentum conferant quod
praestare debeant; si jam principatum Galliae
obtinere non possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum
imperia praeferre; neque dubitare debeant quin, si
Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua
Gallia Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab eisdem
nostra consilia quaeque in castris gerantur hostibus
enuntiari: hos a se coërceri non posse. Quin etiam
quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, in-

oporteret, § 67, II. — annuus, § 47, VI. — hostibus, § 54, X.

XVII. conferant, § 65, II., end. — debeant, § 66, II. — pos-
sint, § 59, IV. 1. — Aeduis, § 51, V. (active compounds). —

telligere sese quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam quam diu potuerit tacuisse.

xviii. Caesar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem Divitiaci fratrem designari sentiebat, sed quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet: quaerit ex solo ea quae in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberius atque audacius. Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit; reperit esse vera: Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem ⏤ gratia, cupidum rerum novarum: complures annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu semper alere et circum se habere, neque solum domi sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, atque hujus potentiae causa matrem in Biturigibus homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo collocasse, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alios civitates collocasse. Favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos quod eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta et Divitiacus frater in anti-

quam diu, § 22, 1. **Quam** is a relative adverb, having for its antecedent the correlative **tam** (**diu**) understood: " so long as."

XVIII. **solo**, § 52, iii. (1), end. — **audacia**, § 54, ii., end. — **pretio**, § 54, ix. — **redempta** agrees with **portoria**. — **audeat**, § 35, ii. — **domi**, § 55, iii. 3 (whole). — **causa**, § 54, i., 2nd. Rem. — **Biturigibus**, § 56, i. 1, end. — **nobilissimo**, § 17, v. 4. — **nuptum**, § 74, i. — **Helvetiis**, § 51, iii.

quum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; imperio populi Romani, non modo de regno sed etiam de ea quam habeat gratia desperare. Reperiebat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugae factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus; nam equitatui quem auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant Dumnorix praeerat; eorum fuga reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.

xix. Quibus rebus cognitis, cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset, quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset, quod ea omnia non modo injussu suo et civitatis sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quod a magistratu Aeduorum accusaretur, satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat; nam ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet verebatur. Itaque prius quam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et quotidianis interpretibus remotis per C. Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur: simul commonefacit quae ipso praesente in consilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae

imperio, § 54, x. — quaerendo, § 73, v. — auxilio, § 52, vii. XIX. traduxisset, § 63, i. — causae, § 50, ii. 4. — offenderet, § 64, iii. — sint dicta, § 69, Note.

separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo causa cognita statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

xx. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, Ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum: qua ex re futurum uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat; tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit uti et rei publicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet; quae in eo reprehendat ostendit, quae ipse intelligat, quae civitas queratur, proponit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

xxi. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus

XX. lacrimis, § 54, II. Rem.—se, § 67, V.—doloris, § 50,—II. 3.—avert. § 67, III. 1.—faciat, § 64, IV., & § 68, II., end. tanti, § 54, IX. 1 (whole).—voluntati, § 51, II., end.

hostes sub monte consedisse milia passuum ab
ipsius castris ócto, qualis esset natura montis et
qualis in circuitu ascensus qui cognoscerent misit.
Renuntiatum est facilem esse. De tertia vigilia
T. Labienum legatum pro praetore cum duabus
legionibus et iis ducibus qui iter cognoverant sum-
mum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui con-
silii sit ostendit. Ipse de quarta vigilia eodem
itinere quo hostes ierant ad eos contendit, equita-
tumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui
rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu
L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum ex-
ploratoribus praemittitur.

xxii. Prima luce cum summus mons a T. La-
bieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius
mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque, ut postea
ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut La-
bieni cognitus esset, Considius equo admisso ad
eum accurrit, dicit montem quem· a Labieno occu-
pari voluerit ab hostibus teneri; id se a Gallicis
armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas
copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit.
Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare ne proe-
lium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium
castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in
hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros ex-
spectabat proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die
per exploratores Caesar cognovit et montem a suis
teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium
timore perterritum quod non vidisset pro viso sibi

XXI. consilii, § 50, i. 1. XXII. summus mons, §47,
viii. — passibus, § 55, ii. Distance. — die, § 54, x.

renuntiasse. Eo die quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur, et milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

xxiii. Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum supererat cum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passuum xviii aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii, seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis quod pridie superioribus locis occupatis proelium non commisissent, sive eo quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

xxiv. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque qui sustineret hostium impetum misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quattuor veteranarum, ita uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat et omnia auxilia collocaret, ac totum montem hominibus compleret; interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri et eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant muniri jussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissima acie rejecto nostro

XXIII. diei, § 50, at end. — rei frumentariae, § 51, iv. — quod . . . existimarent, see note to Chap. XXVII. — eo, § 54, i.

XXIV. legionum, § 50, i. 2; also § 54, ii., end.

equitatu, phalange facta sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

xxv. Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento quod pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare poterant, multi ut diu jactato brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre, et quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter xv agmen hostium claudebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto adgressi circumvenere, et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima et secunda acies ut victis ac submotis resisteret, tertia ut venientes sustineret.

xxvi. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum sustinere nostrorum impetus non possent, alteri se ut coeperant in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt: nam hoc toto proelio, cum ab

XXV. inflexisset, § 59, iv. 3. — nostros, § 52, ii. 2.
XXVI. pugnatum est, § 39, 5. — alteri, § 22, 2.

hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum
hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem
etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea
quod pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore
in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli
inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjici-
ebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu cum esset
pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti
sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus
est. Ex eo proelio circiter hominum milia cxxx
superfuerunt, eaque tota nocte continenter ierunt:
nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines
Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, cum et propter
vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum
nostri triduum morati eos sequi non potuissent.
Caesar ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosque misit, ne eos
frumento neve alia re juvarent; qui si juvissent,
se eodem loco quo Helvetios habiturum. Ipse
triduo intermisso cum omnibus copiis eos sequi
coepit.

xxvii. Helvetii omnium rerum inopia adducti
legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui cum
eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes proje-
cissent suppliciterque locuti flentes pacem petissent,
atque eos in eo loco quo tum essent suum adventum
exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam
Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos qui ad eos
perfugissent poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et
conferuntur, nocte intermissa circiter hominum
milia vi ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, sive
timore perterriti ne armis traditis supplicio afficeren-

filiis, § 50, II., end.—noote, § 55, I. 1.

tur, sive spe salutis inducti quod in tanta multitudine
dediticiorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino
ignorari posse existimarent, prima nocte e castris
Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germa-
norum contenderunt.

xxviii. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quorum per
fines ierant, his uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi
purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium
numero habuit: reliquos omnes obsidibus, armis,
perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit.   Helvetios,
Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos unde erant pro-
fecti reverti jussit, et quod omnibus fructibus amissis
domi nihil erat quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus
imperavit ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos
oppida vicosque quos incenderant restituere jussit.
Id ea maxime ratione fecit quod noluit eum locum
unde Helvetii discesserant vacare, ne propter boni-
tatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum inco-
lunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent
et finitimi Galliae provinciae Allobrogibusque
essent.   Boios petentibus Aeduis, quod egregia
virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent
concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt, quosque postea
in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi
erant receperunt.

xxix. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae
sunt litteris Graecis confectae et ad Caesarem rela-

XXVII. **existimarent**, § 63, i.   Strictly speaking, this verb
does not express an alleged cause (they thought that because,
etc.,) but is a real fact (they actually did think) : but verbs of
thinking often take the subjunctive after **quod** by the analogy
of this rule.

XXVIII. **tolerarent**, § 65, iv. 2.—**atque**, § 43, 9.

tae, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII, Tulingorum milia XXXVI, Latobrigorum XIV, Rauracorum XXIII, Boiorum XXXII: ex his qui arma ferre possent ad milia XCII. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia CCCLXVIII. Eorum qui domum redierunt censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, repertus est numerus milium C et X.

XXIX. Write out these numerals in full.

IN the chapters given above, it is assumed that the pupils have acquired a perfect mastery of the Etymology, and of so much of the Syntax as has been given in Lesson LX. It is designed that the Syntax should now be the chief object of study. The rules referred to at the bottom of each page should be thoroughly learned (each rule is referred to only once), and *the examples illustrating them perfectly committed to memory*. The sentences hereafter given, to be turned into Latin, furnish sufficient practice upon these rules as they are introduced. The Notes which follow are intended partly to make the narrative more intelligible and clear; partly to aid the pupil in some of the more difficult constructions, and in comparing the Latin with the English idiom.

NOTE TO CHAP. XXVI. — In the year 1860, numerous burial mounds near the place of this battle (in which considerably more than 100,000 human beings must have perished) were opened, and found to contain skeletons buried face downward, with knives, bracelets, rings, and hair-pins of bronze, very similar to the relics discovered shortly before in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland. It has been conjectured that these lake-dwellings were among those destroyed at the time of the Helvetian migration. — *De Saulcy, Campaigns of Cæsar in Gaul.*

A. *Autun.*
B. Bibracte.
C. Cabillodunum (*Chalons*).
G. Geneva.
G. *Grenoble.*
L. Lugdunum (*Lyons*).
V. Vesontio (*Besançon*).
M. Matisco (*Mâcon*).

Liger (*Loire*)

Arar (*Saône*)

Ambarri

Sequani

Jura

Rhodanus (*Rhone*)

Allobroges

Isara (*Isère*)

Vocontii

Graiocelii

NOTES.

EARLY in the year 58 B.C., the whole population of Helvetia (northern Switzerland), amounting to about 360,000, attempted to pass by an armed emigration through the heart of Gaul (France), in order to settle somewhere near the shore of the Bay of Biscay, — possibly, with the hope of being masters of the whole country. They were hemmed in by the great natural barriers of the Alps, the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura mountains on the south and west; and pressed on the north by great hordes of Germans, who kept up a continual border war. Their fields were scant, their harvests insufficient, their people hardy and fearless. Their ambitious chief, Orgetorix, had wrought them so well up to this enterprise, that his flight and death — when he was charged with guilty conspiracy and put on trial for his life — caused no delay. The attempt was held in check, during a fortnight's parley, till sufficient breastworks had been thrown up along the Rhone to withstand their advance; it was then made in force along the narrow pass between that river and the Jura. But the Helvetians did not succeed in getting more than fifty miles beyond the frontier, when they were overtaken by Cæsar; who, by a few light skirmishes, and two bloody battles, forced them relentlessly back to their own territories, with the loss of more than 200,000 lives. This brief campaign, lasting only from March to June, is called the Helvetian war.

The period of this campaign was five years after the conspiracy of Catiline, and the same year with the exile of Cicero. At this time, Cæsar was a man of forty-two; dissolute and a spendthrift, but of great courage, of restless and resolute ambition, and very active in political affairs. Two years before, he had made a league, or political bargain, with Pompey, the soldier of the aristocracy, and Crassus, a man of vast wealth and greedy ambition, to divide the prizes of power. This was called the First Triumvirate. As its result, Cæsar was Consul the following year

(B.C. 59) with Bibulus, a feeble tool of the aristocracy, who left the reins entirely to his bold colleague. It was the custom for the consul, at the close of his term, to go as Proconsul or military governor into some province to govern it for a year. Cæsar obtained for five years the two provinces of Gaul; viz., Northern Italy, called Gallia Citerior (or Cisalpina), including Illyria, north and eastward from the Adriatic; and South-eastern France, called Gallia Ulterior (or Transalpina), or simply Provincia—the modern *Provence*. Of the populations of Gaul, only a very small part were in regular and quiet submission to Rome. The Belgæ, at the north, with the half-piratical tribes on the seaboard, maintained a rude and fierce independence; the Aquitani, near the Pyrenees, were mere petty insulated clans; the Allobroges, on the flank of the Alps, had been very recently subdued, or, as the Romans called it, pacified; while the north-eastern frontier was constantly threatened by the invasion of wild German tribes from across the Rhine, or by such military inroads as the ill-fated expedition of the Helvetians. The latter half of this Book is taken up with the expulsion of a military settlement of Germans, which had been made a few years before under Ariovistus, chief of the tribe of Suevi.

Gaul was accordingly held by most Romans to be a place of honorable but dreary banishment; by Cæsar, as the nursery of soldierly fame and power. He was in Rome when the first news of the Helvetian movements reached him; but hastily made his preparations, and joined his forces in Gaul, travelling a hundred miles in a day. The eight campaigns which followed resulted in the complete subjugation of the whole country, together with the invasions of Britain and Germany, carrying among the barbarians the terror of the Roman name; and they prepared the way for those campaigns of the Civil War, in which Cæsar defied the authority of the Senate, destroyed the forces of Pompey, and became perpetual Dictator, B.C. 46.

The following brief outline will aid in a clear understanding of the narrative : —

1. Orgetorix, an Helvetian chief, plans the invasion of Gaul; conspires with the chiefs of several Gallic tribes; is brought to trial, escapes, and is put under the ban; soon afterwards dies. — Chap. II.–IV.

2. The Helvetians complete their preparations, and gather near

the Rhone, requesting leave to pass peaceably through the Province. Cæsar delays them by pretexts, while he hastily throws up an earthwork to prevent their crossing the river. They attempt the passage, but are repulsed. — Chap. v.-viii.

3. Forming a league with the Sequani, they penetrate and ravage the territory of the Ædui, friends of Rome, who solicit protection. Cæsar, levying a force of upwards of 30,000, overtakes and cuts to pieces their rear-guard (Tigurini) at the crossing of the Arar (Saone). — Chap. ix.-xii.

4. An embassy of the Helvetians, headed by the aged Divico, leads to no result. A cavalry-skirmish, in which the Romans are worsted, together with the delay of supplies, shows the bad faith of a party among the Ædui, headed by Dumnorix; who is arrested, but spared on the intercession of his brother Divitiacus, and put under close guard by Cæsar. — Chap. xiii.-xx.

5. Cæsar makes preparations for attack, but is prevented by a false alarm, and moves towards Bibracte. The Helvetians, now well in advance, turn about for battle. They are forced to retreat to a hill, and attempt to flank the Romans; but are completely routed, and fly toward the north. — Chap. xxi.-xxvi.

6. They are at length forced to surrender. Six thousand escape, but are retaken and put to death. The remainder are compelled to return to Helvetia, and rebuild the villages which they had destroyed. — Chap. xxvii., xxviii.

The campaign extends along the Rhone, from Lake Geneva to its junction with the Saone (Arar) at Lyons; thence a few miles northerly and westwardly, near the head-waters of the Saone and Loire.

CHAPTER I. line 1. **Gallia**: that is, free Gaul, excluding the Roman province. It included, i., the Belgae in the north (modern *Belgium*, *Picardy*, and *Champagne*); ii., the Aquitani in the south-west (*Gascony* and *Guienne*); iii., the Celts or Gauls proper in the remaining portion, which was rather more than all the rest together. The country was extensively covered with forests, especially at the north, and was well provided with roads and bridges. The people were tall, of fair complexion, of restless, sanguine temperament, and addicted to fighting; but skilled in many arts, — the Aquitani, especially, in mining and engineering. The entire population is estimated to have been about seven mil-

lions. There was no capital city, or political centre; but one
tribe (as now the Ædui) had a certain military predominance over
the others.

tris (for **tres**): this was the usual form of the accusative till
about fifty years after Cæsar's death (see § **11**, I. 2); remaining in
this and a few other words, for a considerable time after the ter-
mination **es** became more common.

2. The usual form of enumeration is **unus, alter, tertius**; here,
aliam is used for **alteram**.

4. **lingua**, — that is, there are three groups of languages, or
dialects: the Belgian, which was probably a German or Teutonic
dialect; that of the Aquitani, which was Iberian or Basque; and
the Celtic, or Gallic proper. The Celtic race — with its two great
branches, the *Gallic* (Scotch or Gaelic and Irish) and *Cymric*
(Welsh and Armoric or Breton) — once occupied nearly all of
western Europe; at present it is found only in Wales, Brittany,
Cornwall, and in some districts of Ireland and the Scotch Highlands.

6. **dividit**: in the singular, since the two rivers make only one
boundary.

7. **cultus** signifies the outward marks of civilization; **huma-
nitas**, its mental refinement.

8. **Provinciae**: used as a proper name, — the modern *Provence.*
minime . . . saepe: *least often.*

9. **mercatores**: these were traders or pedlers, mostly from the
old Greek city of Massilia (*Marseilles*); they travelled with pack-
horses, mules, and waggons. A very common article of traffic (as
with our Indians) was intoxicating drinks; which, especially, as
Cæsar says, " tend to demoralize the temper."

11. **Germanis**: the name is held to mean *men of war.*

13. **Helvetii**: here classed as Gauls.

virtute: *manly vigor* (**vir**, *man*).

16 (p. 50). **eorum una pars**: the antecedent of **eorum** is
Gallos (line 13), the people being put for the territory.

17. **obtinere**: *to hold close,* or *occupy.*

18. **Rhodano**: a Greek name, signifying river *of roses;* per-
haps given from the island Rhodes (*Roses*), as Pliny says.

20. **septemtriones**: a word used either in the singular or
plural, referring to the northern constellations of the great and
little Bear; the old word **triones** means *oxen,* the constellation
(consisting of seven bright stars) being thus called *seven-ox team.*
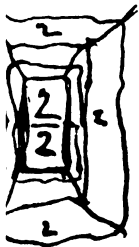
Ch.p. II. 1. **nobilissimus**: this refers to distinction of family or birth.

2. **M. Messala, L. Pisone**: for these and similar abbreviations of proper names, see § **83**; also § **15**.

consulibus: two consuls at a time held the chief magistracy at Rome; they were elected annually, and entered on their office the first of January. The date was B.C. 61.

3. **conjurationem**: this is a league sworn to fidelity by oath (**juro**), generally for some criminal purpose.

nobilitatis: this word (like **civitas**) is here a collective noun, signifying the whole body of nobles or chiefs.

5. **perfacile esse**: accusative with infinitive; the subject of **esse** is the substantive phrase **totius . . . potiri**; the adjective agreeing with it must be neuter (§ **6**, I.).

15. **bellandi cupidi**: an instance of Cæsar's habit of noting the characteristic qualities of the populations he dealt with, especially their fighting qualities.

16 (p. 51). **pro**: *in proportion to; considering.*

18. **angustos**: *too narrow.*

CHAP. III. 1. **auctoritate**: *influence* of rank or position; **gratia** is the influence derived from personal qualities.

3. **jumentorum**: pack-horses or mules, because *helpful* (**juvo**); or else from **jugum**, *yoke.*

carrorum: these were probably four-wheeled carts or waggons. Gaul was tolerably well provided with cart-roads.

9. **lege**: a popular vote, carrying the authority of law, — after the manner of the free barbarian tribes.

11. **persuadet**: *prevails on* by urging; **suadeo** is, simply, *urge.*

13. **pop. Rom. amicus**: this was a distinction eagerly sought among the petty powers, so often at war with one another. The Sequani were at this time greatly oppressed by the German tribe of Suevi, against whom they afterwards solicited the aid of Cæsar.

16. **Divitiaci**: this chief was of the order of Druids; he had been in Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Cicero and other eminent Romans. He was thoroughly impressed with the power and superiority of the Romans, and was a faithful friend and ally of Cæsar. The name is by some thought to be a Druid title. The party of Druids, represented by Divitiacus and Liscus (Chap. XVI.) was the popular party, strong especially in the

large towns: it was opposed by the old clan-feeling kept up by
military or feudal chiefs (**principes**) such as Orgetorix and Dum-
norix. "Thus, two factions shared all the Gallic states: that of
inheritance, or, of the chiefs of clans; and that of election, or
of the Druids and chiefs for life of the people of the towns. At
the head of the first faction were the Ædui; and at the head of
the second, the Arverni and the Sequani. Thus began, even at
that period, the eternal war between Burgundy and Franche-
Comté " (Michelet, *Hist. de France*, B. I. Ch. 2). The Druids
were a religious or priestly order, jealous of the aristocracy of the
tribe or clan, which represented what might be called the patriotic
or native-Celtic party.

25 (p. 52). **tres**: the three were, the Helvetii, Ædui and
Sequani.

CHAP. IV. 2. **ex vinculis**: see Lesson IV. Note 6.

3. **damnatum** follows **sequi**; **poenam seq.** is subject of **opor-
tebat** (§ 39, 1): *it must needs be, that the penalty should overtake
him, if condemned, of being burned alive* (**cremaretur**).

4. **causae** limits **dictionis**, which limits **die**.

5. **familiam**, *clansmen*; **clientes**, feudal *retainers*; **obaera-
tos**, those bound by money-obligation to personal service.

CHAP. V. 5. **vicos**: *villages*; that is, ranges of houses along
a single street. In a city, **vicus** is a *street*, considered as the
houses occupied; **via** is the travelled way between them.

7. **comburunt**: they burn their dwellings, partly to cut off
hope of return; but also, to prevent their being occupied by their
enemies the Germans.

9 (p. 53). **molita cibaria**: a three months' supply of meal,
for immediate use; the unground corn being destroyed.

10. **Rauracis**, etc.: German tribes, in *Baden*, just north of the
Rhine.

13. **Boios**: from whom the name *Bohemia* is thought to be
derived; some of these lived in Gaul; others had gone eastward
of the Tyrol into Noricum (*Styria* and *Carinthia*) for conquest.

CHAP. VI. 1. **omnino**: *in all*; here equivalent to *only*.

2. **Sequanos**: they lived north of the Rhone where it flows
westward from the Jura, giving their name to the country of the
upper Seine, now *Franche Comté*.

3. **inter**, etc.: the pass now guarded by the fort *l'Ecluse*.

8. **nuper**: that is, during Cicero's consulship, B.C. 63, five years before this time.

pacati: *reduced* to peace; subdued.

9. **Rhodanus**: the Rhone flows from the lake of Geneva westward about eighteen miles, before passing through the gorge of the Jura range. (See Note Chap. VIII. line 5.)

vado: *ford*, i.e., to be crossed by *wading* (**vadendo**).

11. **Geneva**: the oldest copies have **Genua** (**Genva**) or **Genava**; the modern spelling is here given, to distinguish it from *Genoa*, of which the Roman name is also **Genua**.

16. **diem . . . qua die**: feminine, as being the *terminus forensis*, or set time (§ **13**, end); in the next line, **dies** is masculine.

18. **a. d. v.**: i.e., **ante diem quintum**; for the calculation of the date (March 28 of the Roman year), see § **83**. It corresponded with our March 24 (according to the calculations of Leverrier made for the imperial History of Cæsar); that is, just about the time of the spring equinox.

Aprilis: accusative plural.

L. Pisone, etc.: the year was B.C. 58.

CHAP. VII. 3. **urbe**: this word, unless some other place is indicated, always means Rome — THE CITY.

maximis . . . itineribus: travelling, say his biographers, a hundred miles in a day.

5. **provinciae**: the dative, as indirect object after **imperat**.

6. **imperat**: the official term to denote a government levy.

12. **aliud . . . nullum**: like the English idiom, *other passage had they none*.

ut . . . liceat: a substantive clause, object of **rogare**, which regularly takes the accusative.

14. **L. Cassium**: this defeat was in the year B.C. 107.

21. **diem**: here, simply time in general.

22. **idus Aprilis**: both in the accusative plural.

CHAP. VIII. 1. **legióne, militibus**: here the ablative of instrument.

2. **a lacu . . . Juram**: see Chap. VI. 9; the distance is almost exactly eighteen and a half Roman miles, following the bends of

the river. Cæsar knows nothing of the upper Rhone, above the lake of Geneva; but considers the lake to be its source.

5. **murum**: this rampart, or earthwork, was on the south side of the river, leaving the passage undisputed along the northern bank. The banks are generally rugged and steep, with sharp ravines; there are only four short reaches, in this course of eighteen miles, — a little over three miles in all, — requiring defences; and only two places where the river is fordable. Some remains of Cæsar's works can still be traced, according to the French engineers who lately surveyed the ground (see map).

7 (p. 55). **castella**: bastions, or redoubts.

9. **ea dies**: see note on Chap. VI. line 16.

10. **negat se . . . posse** = **ait se non posse**, *says he cannot*, — a very common use of the negative in Latin.

13. **dejecti**: *down-cast*; **de** in composition generally has the force of *down*.

CHAP. IX. 1. **relinquebatur**: the imperfect is used as the tense not of narrative, but of description. (§ **27**, II.).

2. **Sequanis invitis**: *if the Sequani should refuse.*

3. **sua sponte**: *by themselves.*

4. **deprecatore** may be considered as the ablative of instrument.

5. **gratia**: see note on Chap. III. line 1.

6. **plurimum poterat**: *had most power.*

largitione: not simply bribery; but rather, lavish gifts and hospitalities.

8. **duxerat**: this word is used of the man who marries a wife, i.e., he *leads* her to his own house; of the woman, it is said **nubit viro** (dat.), she *wears the veil* for him.

10. **obstrictas**: *close bound;* observe the force of the preposition.

CHAP. X. 2. **per agrum . . . facere**: a substantive phrase, subject of **esse** in the preceding line. The proposed migration was through the centre of Gaul to the shores of the Bay of Biscay, north of the *Garonne.*

3. **Tolosatium**: the people of the modern *Toulouse.*

9. **Labienum**: he was Cæsar's best and most trusted officer; when the civil war broke out between the parties of Cæsar and Pompey, he attached himself to the latter.

10. **magnis itineribus**: the ordinary day's march of a Roman army was about fifteen miles; a **magnum iter**, or forced march, was from twenty to twenty-five miles. Each soldier carried, besides his personal baggage and trenching-tools (**sarcina**), five wooden palisades for fortifying the camp,—in all, a weight often of 50 or 60 pounds.

11. **Aquileiam**: an important town at the head of the Adriatic, near the present *Trieste*. The troops were quartered not in the town, but near it.

12. **proximum iter**: probably over the most direct course between Turin to Grenoble.

20. **exercitum**: his army by this time amounted to near 25,000 men; the Helvetians had between 80,000 and 100,000 warriors to oppose him. *Merivale.*

CHAP. XI. 2. **Aeduorum fines**: on both sides the Arar (*Saone*).

8. Supply **dicentes**.

10. **Aedui Ambarri**: these were probably a petty clan (Ambarri), sharing the allegiance and kindred (**necessarii et consanguinei**) of the powerful Ædui. Some editors alter the phrase by omitting **Aedui**, or by putting **quo** before and **quoque** after: *at the same time* [*with the Ædui*] *the Ambarri* [*also*].

11. **depopulatis**: a deponent verb, especially in the perfect participle, is often used in a passive sense. (See Lesson XXXVIII.)

CHAP. XII. 1. **Arar**: the *Saone*, which joins the Rhone at the city of Lugdunum (*Lyons*), about seventy miles south-west of Lake Geneva. Here the course of the Rhone suddenly changes from west to south.

3. **lenitate**: not so much slowness as smoothness, contrasted not only with the Rhone, but with the swiftness and turbidness of the rivers in Italy.

4. **lintribus** (the nominative of this word seems to be a masculine form, and is used with masculine adjectives; it has a feminine nominative **lintris**, and is feminine in the other cases, § **11, 1.**): these were canoes made of hollowed logs; when fastened together, they made a substantial pontoon-bridge, or may have been joined two and two, with a broad deck covering them. The **rates** were probably rafts of logs.

8. de : this word has the force here of *immediately upon, in the first moments of;* thus, **de tertia vigilia** is *just at midnight,* the night, longer or shorter, being divided into four equal watches.

13. pagus : the inhabitants of the district or canton; **Tigurinus**, near the modern *Zurich*.

14. omnis civitas, *the entire state.*

16. L. Cassium : see Chap. VII. 14.

jugum : this *yoke* was made by planting two spears in the ground and fastening a third across, making a rude frame, or gallows, under which the beaten army marched in token of *subjugation*. This was the lowest degree of military disgrace.

20. calamitatem : in its original sense, this word means, probably, a hail-storm, or such a tempest as to break down the *stalks* (**calamos**) of the cornfields.

21. poenas : the word means not punishment *inflicted*, but penalty *paid* (**persolvit**, *paid thoroughly*) ; **sumo** [*take*] **poenam** means, *I inflict the penalty.*

22. ultus est : **ulciscor** means both *avenge* and *punish.*

In 1862, numerous remains were discovered buried in two trenches, probably of those slain in this battle, — "pell-mell, skeletons of men, women, and children." — *History of Julius Cæsar.*

CHAP. XIII. 2. consequi : the force of the preposition gives this word the meaning of *overtake* or *attain.*

in : not simply *over*, but *upon*, — i.e., a floating bridge.

5. ut . . . transirent : substantive phrase, in apposition with **id** (line 4).

legatos : this is the passive participle of **lego** (*depute*) used as a noun; hence it means, diplomatically, an *envoy* or *ambassador;* in military affairs, an officer delegated to special service, or *lieutenant.*

legationis : a collective noun, answering (by Synesis) to **legatos.**

Divico : now an old man, since the battle in which he was leader took place fifty-seven years before.

17. magnopere (sometimes written **magno opere**): here used almost as a noun, *let him not ascribe overmuch* [efficiency or importance] *to his own valor.*

18. **despiceret**: observe the force of the preposition, — *look down on.*

20. **insidiis** (p. 59): ablative of cause, — *confide by reason of* (or *rely on*) *stratagem.*

Chap. XIV. 1. **eo**: *by this,* or *for this reason;* ablative of instrument, referring to the substantive phrase **quod . . . teneret.**

2. **dari**: the infinitive, in the oratio obliqua dependent on **respondit**; the subject of **dari** is **minus**, which is limited by **dubitationis.**

3. **eo**: *by so much;* ablative of degree of difference (§ 54, v. end).

4. **ferre**: the subject of this infinitive is **se** understood (§ 67, I. end); its object is **eas res.**

quo: see note on **eo**, preceding line.

6. **eo**: see note on line 1; it refers to the phrase **quod . . . putaret.**

7. **commissum (esse)**: the subject is **quidquam** (*any thing*) understood, equivalent to **ullam rem**, as the antecedent of the relative **quare.**

8. **timendum**: accusative of gerund (or gerundive used impersonally) as subject of **esse** understood; *that there should be reason to fear.*

quod: the Synecdochical or Greek accusative (§ 52, IV.), *as to which;* with **si**, it is usually rendered *but if.*

9. **vellet**: i.e., *if Cæsar were willing to overlook,* &c. (which he was not, § 59, IV. 2).

10. **quod . . . vexassent**: a substantive clause in apposition with **injuriarum**, which limits **memoriam.**

15. **pertinere**: the subject of this is **quod . . . admirarentur.**

17. **quos**: the antecedent is **his** in the following line.

18. **secundiores**: the word **secundus**, *favorable,* is derived from **sequor,** *follow,* meaning that an event follows one's desire or purpose.

21. **facturos**: understand **Helvetios.**

Aeduis: dative of advantage depending on **satisfaciant.**

ipsis: dative governed by the compound **intulerint** (§ 51, v.).

23. **satisfaciant**: *pay damages.*

CHAP. XV. 4. **coactum habebat**: literally *had collected*, like the English perfect active; a form in which modern languages have followed this Latin usage. More strictly rendered, it should be, *held* (had in hand) *when he had collected it.*

6. **cupidius**: *too eagerly.*

alieno: i.e., a place better *for the other party*, and so *unfavorable* to them.

7. **cum**: used after verbs of fighting, &c. (see Lesson VII. note 4).

9. **equitibus**: ablative of instrument.

13. **habebat**: the object is the clause **hostem . . . prohibere.**

14. **ita**: refers to **uti**; *in such a way that.*

17. **quinis, senis**: distributives, implying that this was the *constant* distance kept between the two armies. The country here is very irregular and broken (see map); so that it was impossible for Cæsar to get any advantage by a rapid march, or by an attack on the Helvetian rear.

CHAP. XVI. 1. **Aeduos frumentum**: double accusative after **flagitare** (§ 52, III.).

2. **polliciti**: this verb signifies to promise freely; see Part Third, III. 17.

flagitare: historical infinitive.

3. **frigora**: a cold season, or spells of cold weather (plural), not *the cold* in general.

5. **pabuli**: *green fodder.*

7. **propterea . . . quod**: *for this reason, because.*

minus: often, as here, equivalent to a negative; *he could not use*, governing the ablative **frumento.**

9 (p. 52). **discedere**: the force of **dis-** is *apart.*

ducere, dicere: historical infinitive.

10. The subject of **conferri**, etc., is **frumentum**; translate actively. "the corn *was getting together, was coming in, was close by.*"

12. **frumentum** is the accusative subject of **metiri**, and governed by **oporteret.**

15. **Vergobretum**: the elective chief magistrate, as distinct from the chief (**princeps**) of the clan. It was an executive office, the title being Celtic, *guerg breth*, "executer of judgment" (Mommsen).

19. **necessario**: *at such a pressing season.*

Chap. XVII. 4. **privatim**: some read **privati**; it means, *in their private capacity*.

5. **hos**: the subject of **deterrere** in the next line.

6–9. **ne frumentum conferant ... imperia praeferre**: this sentence gives a good example of what is called a Various Reading. It must be remembered that these Commentaries were first written down as rough notes, or memoranda, and were copied a great many times by hand before their form was fixed by printing. The sentence as it stands is that given in the best editions; some of which, however, have **perferre**, *bear*, for **praeferre**, *prefer*. Translate *from bringing the corn which they were bound to furnish* (**praestare**); representing that *if now they could not hold the chief rank in Gaul, they would rather bear the sway of Gauls than of Romans* (**quam**, *than*, after the comparative implied in **praeferre**). This is clear, but awkward and hard. To remedy it, the neatest and best conjecture is, to put the pause after **conferant**, read **debeat** (line 7) for the plural **debeant**, and **perferre** for **praeferre**; then translate (beginning at **quod**), *since it must be better* (**praestare** having here the neuter meaning *excel*) *to bear the sway of the Gauls*, &c.; but there is no manuscript authority to justify the singular **debeat**. Some would read **dicant** for **debeant**; but this is mere conjecture. Others, again, put **satius esse**, *that it is better*, after **perferre**; but this is only an explanatory note, written by some early editor.

15 (p. 63). **id**: in apposition with **quod ... enuntiarit**.

Chap. XVIII. 3. **jactari**: a frequentative, from **jacio**, meaning, *tossed from hand to hand*; here, *made matter of discussion*, or *common talk*.

7. **Dumnorigem** is the subject of all the infinitives which follow, down to **desperare**, line 29 (p. 64).

10. **portoria**: tolls on the carrying trade (**porto**, *carry*) or transit of merchandise.

11. **redempta habere**: *had bought up* (see note on Chap. xv. line 4). **redempta** agrees with **portoria** and **vectigalia**.

17. **largiter posse**: *had extensive power;* see note to Chap. III. line 22.

potentiae: this is power considered *as an attribute of the person;* power *to do any thing* is expressed by **potestas**; opportunity by **facultas**; **imperium** is military authority.

20. **ex matre**: *on the mother's side;* i.e., his half-sister.

nuptum: *in marriage;* supine of **nubo** (see note to Chap. IX. line 8), after the verb of motion **collocasse**.

22. **Helvetiis**: dative (com. et incom.) after **cupere**, which for its direct object takes an accusative; render, *was ambitious for the Helvetians.*

suo nomine: *on his own account.*

24. **ejus** refers to Dumnorix.

27 (p. 64). **imperio**: *under the military rule;* the phrase is equivalent to the Ablative Absolute **Romanis imperantibus**.

31. **initium . . . factum**: understand **esse**; **ejus fugae** is in apposition with the phrase **quod . . . factum**; **ante** is here an adverb (§ **55**, I.); **quod** is relative.

CHAP. XIX. 2. **accederent**: *were added;* **res** is in apposition with the clause **quod . . . accusaretur**.

3. **obsides . . . curasset**: *had taken care that hostages should be given* (§ **25**, I., end).

5. **injussu suo et civitatis**: *without his* (Cæsar's) *authority, or that of the state.*

11. **egregiam**: the meaning of this word is, *above the common level* (**e grege**, *out of the herd*); hence, *distinguished, excellent.*

13. **supplicio**: *punishment* or *execution;* this word is derived from the adjective **supplex** (*under-bent*), signifying *on the bended knee;* i.e, either as a *suppliant* for mercy, or, as here, to receive the blow of the executioner.

17. **cui**: indirect object after **habebat**; translate, *in whom.*

19. **commonefacit**: *warns* or *notifies;* observe the radical **mŏne**, *warn.*

22 (p. 65). **ejus** refers to **Divitiacus**.

23. **causa**: a *case* before a tribunal for judgment; *after investigation of the case.*

CHAP. XX. 2. **complexus**: this word means *clasp* in the arms; distinguished from **amplector**, *grasp.*

3. **scire . . . vera**: (saying that) *he knew those things were true.*

4. **ex eo**: *from this fact.*

5–7. **ipse** and **se** refer to Divitiacus; **ille** to Dumnorix.

10. **fraterno**: the adjective here used for the objective genitive (§§ **47**, V.; **50**, III. 1); *love towards his brother.*

11. **a Caesare**: after **accidisset** as if it were a passive verb; *if any thing should be done to him by Cæsar;* corresponding to **factum** (for **id factum esse**) two lines below.

12. **apud eum**: i.e., with Cæsar.

18. **rei publicae**: objective genitive, with **injuriam**, *wrong done to the state*.

24. **Dumnorigi**: indirect object after **ponit** (for **apponit**); *he puts guards near* or *about Dumnorix*.

CHAP. XXI. 5. **facilem**: i.e., **ascensum**.

de: see note to Chap. XII. line 8.

6. **pro praetore**: that is, in independent command of a detached force; a *legatus* with prætorian authority.

7. **ducibus**: the predicate (by Ablative Absolute) in apposition with **iis**; *having as guides men who knew the way*.

8. **consilii**: limiting **quid**; it signifies not *his plan* as a whole, but *what belongs to his plan*.

13. **L. Sullae**: this was the famous dictator, who carried on the civil war with Marius, and ruled Rome as a despot, twenty-five years before this time, B.C. 83.

Crassi: understand **exercitu**. M. Licinius Crassus (see Introduction) had suppressed the revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus, B.C. 71. He perished in a campaign against the Parthians, B.C. 53.

CHAP. XXII. 1, 14. **prima luce, multo die**: *at early dawn; in broad day*.

8. **insignibus**: *marks of distinction;* these were either the style of armor and equipment, or badges, such as stags' horns, eagles' plumes, &c., worn by the Gauls.

13. **exspectabat**: imperfect; *continued to look out*.

15. **et . . . et**: see § **43**, 8.

17. **quod**, *what*, for **id quod**; **id** being the object of **renuntiasse**.

18.(p. 67). **quo**: the antecedent is **intervallo**, understood; *at the usual distance;* **intervallo** is, properly, the distance from one entrenchment (**vallum**) to the other.

CHAP. XXIII. 7. **fugitivos**, the term which generally means fugitive slaves is here applied, contemptuously, to deserters from the cavalry of the Gallic allies.

decurionis : this word means, properly, a commander of ten men ; three of these sub-officers were formerly attached to each **turma** or squadron of cavalry, consisting of thirty-two ; afterwards, a single **decurio** commanded the whole squadron.

13. **itinere converso** : the Helvetians were now a good distance in advance of Cæsar, and might probably have continued their march unmolested to the sea ; this change in their design, with the hope of destroying their Roman foe, was the fatal step which led to their utter overthrow.

Cæsar's army at this time was not far from 60,000 men, including about 20,000 auxiliaries, mostly " Gaulish mountaineers ; " so that he was a full match, in a fair field, for the Helvetians, who had now about 70,000 fighting men. — *History of Julius Cæsar.*

CHAP. XXIV. 1. **animum advertit** : usually written as one word, **animadvertit** ; to *turn the thought* upon any thing is to *notice* it ; hence it takes a direct object, like a single transitive verb.

8. **sarcinas** : see note to Chap. X. line 10.

9. **eum** : i.e., **locum**.

12. **confertissima** : not simply in *close array*, but *crowded,* or *in solid mass.*

13 (p. 68). **phalange facta** : that is, so as to lock and overlap their shields into a close fence (see next chapter).

CHAP. XXV. 1. **suo** : understand **equo** ; as we say, *having set back his own and the others' horses.* This was, probably, because he distrusted the good faith of his cavalry, which consisted principally of Gauls. He is reported to have said to his men, "I will mount again, when the enemy run."

4. **pilis** : these consisted of a stout staff, with a long, sharp, slender head, projecting about nine inches, making a weapon about six feet long, which could be thrown with considerable force about a hundred feet.

5. **ea disjecta** : when the phalanx was broken apart.

6. **Gallis . . . impedimento** : see § 51, VII.

7. **pluribus** : *several.*

8. **scutis** : these were oblong shields of plank, five feet in length, designed to protect the whole body ; they were pierced and pinned together at the edges, where several overlapped.

9. **evellere** depends on **poterant** ; its object is **id (ferrum)** understood.

11. **multi ut**: *many*, to such a degree *that*, &c.

14. **mille**: accusative of distance; it is here used not **as an** adjective, but as a collective noun, limited by **passuum**.

15. **succedentibus**: *coming up close below.*

18. **ex itinere**: *on the march*; that is, as they came up.

21. **conversa signa**: see § **72**, I.; translate, *the Romans turned their standards* (faced about), *and advanced in two divisions.* The two divisions stood not back to back, but at right angles facing outward; one to press in front, the other to repel the flank attack (**latere aperto**, line 18) of the Boii and Tulingi.

CHAP. XXVI. 1. **ancipiti**: the word means *with two heads*; here it refers to the Roman force striking in two directions at once.

3. **alteri . . . alteri**: the two divisions of the enemy (§ **22**, 2).

6 (p. 69). **aversum**: *turned away*; that is, no one saw their backs.

9. **pro**: i.e., to serve as an entrenchment.

11. **mataras, tragulas**, long pikes for thrusting.

21. **Lingonas**: the Greek form of the accusative, common in these names of tribes; the Lingones occupied the district towards the north.

CHAP. XXVII. 8. **conquiruntur**: for the use of the present passive, see §§ **27**, I.; **57**, III.; also Lesson XXXVIII.; translate (actively), *while they are hunting them up and bringing them together.*

CHAP. XXVIII. 1. **quorum**: the antecedent is **his** (dative) which is governed by **imperavit** (§ **68**, III.).

3. **reductos**: *when they had been brought back* (§ **72**, I.).

in hostium numero: that is, they were massacred to a man; the phrase is regularly used in this signification.

5. **perfugis**: these are not simply *runaways* (**fugitivi**, Chap. XXXIII. line 7), but *deserters*, who join the enemy's force.

7. **fructibus**: generally, the fruits of trees: here, like **frugibus** (which is found in some copies), it means, in general, grain and other field-produce.

9. **copiam facerent**: *should furnish a supply.*

11. **ea ratione**: *by this reasoning*, or *on this consideration;* not *for this reason*, which would be **ea de causa**.

16. **Aeduis**: dative after **concessit**.
Boios is the object of **collocarent**.
egregia . . . cogniti: *they were known to be of eminent valor.*
17. **ut . . . collocarent**: this clause is the object of **concessit**.
19. **parem . . . atque**: *equal . . . to what* (§§ **21**, III.; **43**, 9).

CHAP. XXIX. 2. **litteris Graecis**: that is, probably, in Greek
characters, — as in cipher, for concealment, as is often held; or,
rather, because the Gauls had no alphabet of their own; — not in
the Greek language.

_____

EXERCISES TO BE TRANSLATED INTO LATIN.

These sentences are prepared for each chapter, in illustra-
tion of the rules of Syntax referred to in the chapter With
this view, in order not to distract the mind of the pupil from
the special point in consideration, they are made very brief
and simple, in general containing no more words than are
absolutely required for this purpose. No exercises upon the
use of moods and tenses are given, as these will come in bet-
ter at a later stage; nor was it thought worth while to give
any for the few rules that are introduced after Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER I. 1. We shall go into the province. 2. The war
had been waged in your province. 3. Our soldiers will take the
camp which has been fortified. 4. The consul is Piso, whose
legions are on the march into Gaul. 5. This mountain is called
Jura. 6. The Germans excelled in multitude of men. 7. This
man is a German, that one a Gaul. 8. On account of these
things he was made consul. 9. Four hundred of the soldiers were
Belgians. 10. The Alps are the highest of all these mountains.
11. We are not unfriendly to you. 12. The town was in the mid-
dle of the province. 13. The river Rhine is in the farthest part
of Gaul. 14. We are on the top of the mountain. 15. Drive
the enemy from your territories. 16. For the purpose of (**ad**)
making war. 17. While (**inter**) doing (**gero**) these things.
18. On account of assaulting the town. 19. We think that you
are friendly. 20. It has been said that the Gauls inhabit these
fields.

CHAP. II. 1. You are too desirous (**17, v. 1**) of glory.
2. They are friends of (i.e., to) Cæsar. 3. They were enemies
of the gods. 4. After the battle had been fought (Abl. Abs.) he
marched with his army across the Rhine. 5. We shall adopt
(**utor**) these plans. 6. He had got possession of our camp.
7. Cæsar commanded the Belgians (to give) hostages (omit *to
give*). 8. You are desirous of obtaining power. 9. He was de-
sirous of obtaining power.

CHAP. III. 1. I was in Gaul on that day. 2. I was in Gaul
two days. 3. We had given them many things. 4. He had has-
tened to cross the river. 5. The Gauls wished to be helped by the
Germans. 6. He will leave for me the boats and rafts. 7. This
is very easy to say (latter sup.). 8. Cæsar marched seven days.
9. On the eighth day he burned the bridge. 10. We will prevent
(**prohibeo**) the return of the enemy.

CHAP. IV. 1. By means of the Æduans we rule (**impĕro**).
2. On account of the Æduans we cannot collect our men. 3.
On account of these things, they persevered. 4. He has persuaded
them through their friends.

CHAP. V. 1. This river is (by) much broader. 2. That road
is ten miles longer. 3. When they had gone forth out of the city,
they returned home (plur.). 4. On that day I came from Tuscu-
lum to Rome. 5. We were about to seize the pass. 6. Who
ordered you to do this? 7. We are prepared for your return.

CHAP. VI. 1. He came on the eighth day before the Kalends of
April. 2. Piso is a man of great influence. 3. The Belgians were
of the greatest (**summus**) bravery. 4. These are the boats with
which we crossed the river.

CHAP VII. 1. The Helvetians have broad fields. 2. Cæsar
had a large army. 3. This river has not many fords.

CHAP. VIII. 1. The Rhine flows many miles. 2. There is a
wall eighteen feet high between us. 3. Our territories extend
three hundred miles in that direction (**pars**).

PART THIRD.

LEARN carefully the Rules of Quantity (§ 78, omitting at first the smaller type, and the rules for terminations on pages 110, 111) and of Scanning (§ 80); also the Forms of Hexameter and Pentameter verse (§ 82, I., II.). The information given in §§ 77, 79, or so much of it as is required for these Exercises, should be explained and illustrated by the teacher; and the examples which follow should be analyzed (as in the first instance here given) until these two forms of verse are perfectly familiar.

The Hexameter may be explained, if the teacher prefer, as consisting of six Dactyls, of which the last is always shortened of the final syllable; and either of the others — the fifth rarely — may be exchanged for a Spondee. So analyzed, it is regarded as a Catalectic verse (§ 80), that is, "stopped."

I. EXAMPLES IN SCANNING.

(From Siebelis' Tirocinium Poeticum.)

1. *Hexameter.*

1. Caelum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

The first foot, **caelum**, is a spondee; **ae** is a diphthong (§ 78, I. 2), **u** is long by position, before **m n** (§ 78, I. 4); — **nōn ănĭ-** is a dactyl: non is long (§ 78, II. 4, Exc.); and the two syllables **ănĭ** are both short by Authority (§ 77, end); — **-mum mū-** is a spondee; also **-tant quī** (78, II. 7); **trans mărĕ**, a dactyl; **currunt**, a spondee.

Caēlūm | nōn ănĭ|mūm mū|tānt quī | trāns mărĕ | cūrrūnt.

qui has for its antecedent ii understood, the subject of **mutant**.

2. Multi rixantur de lana saepe caprina.

lana caprina, *goats' wool;* i.e., something utterly worthless.

3. Conscia mens recti famae mendacia ridet.

Recti is the objective genitive after **conscia** (§ 50, III. 2);
famae limits **mendacia**, which is governed by **ridet** (§ 52, I.,
foot of p. 66).

4. Omnia deficiant, animus tamen omnia vincit.

Deficiant is subjunctive in a supposed case, — "*even though*,"
etc. (§ 60, 4).

5. Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluptas.

ut = although (§ 61, 2).

6. Gaudia principium nostri sunt saepe doloris.

principium is in the predicate in apposition with the subject
gaudia; **nostri** agrees with **doloris**, which limits **principium**.

7. Sperne voluptates — nocet empta dolore voluptas.

8. Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim.

At the entrance to the Straits of Messina was a rock on the
Italian shore called Scylla, and opposite to it a whirlpool named
Charybdis; the navigation between these was difficult. At the
present day, Scylla still stands, a massive cliff; but Charybdis
seems to have changed, as the whirlpool is no longer formidable.

9. Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.

vitia in is an example of Synalœpha, or Elision, § 80: the
final **a** is dropped before the initial **i**; the two feet are, therefore,
|tĭ vĭtĭ| in con-|.

10. Dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet; sapere aude.

habet governs **dimidium**.

11. Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.

The **um** in **argentum** is cut off by Ecthlipsis (§ 80); so that
the two feet are |argent|' est au-|.
auro is ablative after **vilius** (§ 54, v.).

12. Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

orandum est is used impersonally, having for its subject the
substantive clause which follows; render "*we should pray*."

13. Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

The final syllable in **mutantur** is properly short (§ **78**, II. 4), but is here long by Caesura, as it is called; that is, by the rhetorical pause at the end of the phrase, occurring after the accented syllable (Arsis) of the third foot (§ **79**, p. 113; § **80**, end).

14. Ira furor brevis est; animum rege, qui nisi paret
    Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catenis.

15. Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis; at ille
    Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis aevum.

defluat (§ **62**, II.); **ille**, i.e., **amnis**; **volubilis** is predicate nominative, agreeing with **ille**.

16. Pauþer erat Curius, reges cum vinceret armis;
    Pauper Fabricius, Pyrrhi cum sperneret aurum.

Curius and Fabricius were two of the greatest and most upright men whom Rome produced; they flourished at the time of the war with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, B.C. 275.

The final syllable of **pauper** is short (§ **78**, II. 4), but is long by position in the second line.

17. Forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam,
    Repserat in cumeram frumenti, pastaque rursus
    Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra.
    Cui mustela procul: "Si vis" ait "effugere istinc,
    Macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra
        subisti?"

căvum = rīmam.   subisti = subi(v)isti.

18. Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
    Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
    Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera cori:
    Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
    Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
                                        ÆNEID. V. 124–128.

tranquillo, understand **tempore,** — in quiet weather.

2. *Elegiacs.*

1. Ardua res vicisse alios, victoria major
   Est animi fluctus composuisse suos.

   suos, i.e., one's own.

2. Poma dat autumnus, formosa est messibus aestas,
   Ver praebet flores, igne levatur hiems.

3. Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator,
   Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves.

4. Nec magnus census nec clarum nomen avorum,
   Sed probitas magnos ingeniumque facit.

   magnos, predicate, after viros understood.

5. Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam :
   Fortiter ille facit, qui miser esse potest.

   res angustae = poverty.

6. Principiis obsta ! sero medicina paratur,
   Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.

7. Gutta cavat lapidem ; consumitur anulus usu,
   Et teritur pressa vomer aduncus humo.

8. Cernis ut ignavum corrumpant otia corpus,
   Ut capiant vitium, ni moveantur, aquae.

9. Venturae memores jam nunc estote senectae,
   Sic nullum vobis tempus abibit iners.
   Nec, quae praeteriit, iterum revocabitur unda,
   Nec, quae praeteriit, hora redire potest.
   Utendum est aetate, cito pede labitur aetas,
   Nec bona tam sequitur, quam bona prima fuit.

   vobis, *for you.*
   The last syllable of praeteriit is long by Cæsura.
   utendum est, *we must use,* governing the ablative.
   tam and quam qualify bona, i.e., aetas, *so good as.*

II. Distinction of Words in Memorial Verses.

(From Donaldson's Complete Latin Grammar.)

1. *Differences of Quantity.*

1. Sternitur arbor *acer*, fueris si viribus *acer*.

2. Dum sinet hora *canes;* effoeto corpore *canes;*
   Grandaevique *canis* candescunt tergora *canis.*

3. Silva vetus *cecidit*, ferro quam nemo *cecidit.*

4. Fert ancilla *colum;* penetrat res humida *colum.*

5. Si vis esse *comes* mihi, mores indue *comes.*

6. Lucrandi *cupido* damno est sua saepe *cupido.*

7. Oblitus *decoris*, violat praecepta *decoris.*

8. *Dedere* cor divis par est, qui tanta *dedere.*

9. Carmina *dicantur*, Domino dum templa *dicantur*.

10. Solvere *diffidit*, nodum qui *diffidit* ense.

11. Sanus *edit* carnem; carmen doctissimus *edit.*

12. *Educat* hic catulos, ut eos *educat* in apros.

13. Si tibi non est aes, *es* inops, et pinguia non *es.*

14. *Fabula* sermonis; *fabula* est faba parvula dicta.

15. Fallit saepe *fretum* placido nimis aequore *fretum*.

16. *Fugere* hi; *fugere* est melius, ne fuste *fugere.*

17. Per quod quis peccat, per *idem* mox plectitur *idem*.

18. Difficilis *labor* est, cujus sub pondere *labor.*

19. *Levis* adhuc puer est; *levis* autem lingua pu-
    ellae.

20. Ut *lepores* canibus, sunt omnia capta *lepore*.

21. Cernit triste *malum* — fractum jam turbine *ma-
    lum:*
    Mala mali malo meruit *mala* maxima mundo:
    Malo ego *mala* mea bona quam *mala* frangere
    mala.

22. *Mane* domi, mi care, *mane*, visure sodales.

23. Es praeclarus homo, *miseris* si *miseris* aurum.

24. *Nitere*, parve puer, cupies quicumque *nitere*.

25. Sit *nota nota; notus* ventus, sed *notus* amicus.

26. *Oblita* quae fuco rubet, est *oblita* decoris.

27. *Occidit* latro; verum sol *occidit* almus.

28. *Operior* Fabium, qui longo *operitur* amictu.

Observe that the present ŏpĕrior cannot be used in hexameter
verse in the first person singular; or ōpĕrior (oppĕrior) in any
other person of the present.

29. *Os* (oris) mandat; sed *os* (ossis) manditur ore.

30. Quaeque *palus* stagnat; fixus stat *palus* acutus.

31. Gaudet uterque *parens*, si filius est bene *parens*.

32. *Pendere* vult justus; sed non *pendere* malignus.

33. *Perfidus* absque fide est; contra est *perfidus*
    amicus.

34. Lude *pila; pilum* torquetur; *pila* columna est.

35. Pro reti et regione *plaga* est; pro verbere *plaga*.

36. Sunt cives urbis *populus;* est *populus* arbor.

37. Si vitare *potes*, ne plurima pocula *potes*.

38. Haud mihi *profecta* est bene res ex urbe *pro-*
     fecto.

39. Quae probus ille *refert*, nostra cognoscere *re-*
     fert.

40. Decretum *relegat*, qui sontem ex urbe *relegat*.

41. Si qua *sede sedes*, atque est tibi commoda *sedes*,
     Illa *sede sede;* nec *side* ubi *sidera* lucent.

42. *Tribula* grana terunt; *tribuli* nascuntur in
     agris.

43. Ne sit *uti* censes; opus est melioribus *uti*.

44. Si transire *velis* maris undas, utere *velis*.

45. Merx nummis *venit; venit* huc, aliunde pro-
     fectus.

46. *Venimus* hesterna, ast hodierna luce *venimus*.

47.   Nil prosunt *vires*, ni probitate *vires*.

2. *Differences of Form and Meaning.*

1. Cantat *acanthis* avis; sed floret *acanthus* in agris.

2. Qui fert *arma* humeris, *armo* dux fertur equino.

3. Haec *cassis* galea est; hi *casses* retia signant.

   cassis (fem.) is a *helmet;* casses (masc.) means *nets.*

4. Cedo facit *cessi; cecidi*, cado; caedo, *cecidi*.

cedo (*yield*) makes cessi; cădo (*fall*), cĕcĭdi; caedo (*cut*),
   cĕcīdi.

5. *Clava* ferit; *clavus* firmat; *clavis*que recludit.

6. *Consule* doctores, si tu tibi *consulis* ipsi.

7. *Frontem* dic capitis, *frondem* dic arboris esse.

8. Est *cutis* in carne, est detracta e corpore *pellis*.

    cūtis is *skin* on the flesh; **pellis**, the *hide* taken off.

9. *Sanguis* inest venis; *cruor* est e corpore fusus.

sanguis is *blood* in the veins; **cruor** is *blood* (gore) shed from the body.

10. *Fructus* arboribus, *fruges* nascuntur in agris.

11. Ales *hirundo* canit; nat *hirudo;* vernat *arundo*.

12. *Alga* venit pelago; sed nascitur *ulva* palude.

13.   Quod non est *simulo; dissimulo*que quod est.

14. Lingua cibum *gustat*, qui bene cumque *sapit*.

15. Sunt aetate *senes; veteres* vixere priores.

16. Ne sis *securus*, qui non es *tutus* ab hoste.

17. Ultro *polliceor; promitto* saepe rogatus.

18. Quid nisi mens *infensa, infestam* torqueat hastam?

19. Active *perdo;* passive *amittere* possum.

    That is, **perdo** signifies *ruin* as well as *lose*.

20. *Forfice* sartores; tonsores *forpice* gaudent;
    At faber ignitum *forcipe* prendit opus.

21. Qui sculpit *caelat;* qui servat condita *celat*.

22. Merx *venit;* mercesque *venit*, quaesita labore.

23. Spondet *vas* (*vadis*), at *vas* (*vasis*) continet escam.

24. *Armus* brutorum est ; *humerus* ratione· fruentum ;
     Tergum est amborum ; bellua *tergus* habet.

25. *Ungula* conculcat ; lacerat, tenet, arripit *unguis.*

26. *Prora* prior, *puppis* pars ultima, at ima *carina.*

27. *Cominus* ense feris, jacta cadis *eminus* hasta.

28. Dividimus *muros*, et *moenia* pandimus urbis.

29. *Vallamus* proprie castrum, *sepimus* ovile.

30. *Consortes* fortuna eadem ; *socios* labor idem ;
     Sed caros faciunt schola, ludus, mensa *sodales.*

31. Vir *comis* multos *comites* sibi jungit eundo ;
     Unum *collegas* efficit officium.

32.   Hasta *teres* dici, sphaera *rotunda* potest.

33. Omnibus in *rebus remur ratione* sagaci ;
     Rem petit unusquisque ; *reos res*-publica punit ;
     Irrita ne facias, *rationem* ponere par est.

These words are variously derived from a common root ; res
signifying *thing* or *property* ; **reor** (reflective), to set a *thing* before
the mind (or *think*) ; **ratio**, the *act of thought* ; **reus**, one *charged*
as to the *matter* in controversy (**res**) ; **irritus** (negative), made
of no effect.

34. *Nosse* potes populum, sed *scis* quid agatur in
         urbe ;
     Sontibus *ignoscis;* notos *agnoscis* amicos ;
     Et *cognoscis* eum qui non tibi cognitus esset.

scio (like *science*) implies *knowledge of the fact* ; **nosco**,
knowledge of the thing. The root of the latter, **gno** (the same
with the English *know*), is found in the original form, in **gnosco**,
and in its compounds given above.

35. Credulus *exspectas;* fidos *praestolor* amicos.

That is, **exspecto** denotes indefinite hope or expectation; **praestolor** presumes an appointment which will be kept.

36. *Dulcia* delectant gustantem ; *suavia* odore ;

    Jucunda exhilarant animum ; sed *grata* pro-
        bantur

    A gratis; quae visa placent loca *amoena* vo-
        camus.

Of things pleasant or sweet, the adjective **dulcis** refers especially to taste ; **suavis**, to smell ; **jucundus**, to what gives mental pleasure ; **gratus**, to what is welcome or grateful, though it may give no immediate delight ; and **amoenus**, to the gratification of sight.

37. *Planitiem* dicas regionis, et *aequora* campi ;

    Aequora *pontus* habet; ponto licet esse pro-
        fundo ;

    Et *mare* proruptum *pelago* premit arva sonanti.

Here, **planities** is *absence of hills* ; **aequor**, *level expanse;* **pontus** implies *depth;* **mare**, the *mass of water;* and **pelagus**, its *breadth of surface,* — here, the roaring *flood of waters.*

38. Sit *pietas* coluisse Deum, coluisse parentes ;

    Relligio populum obstringit formidine caeli.

39. Praesentes *timeo* casus, *metuo*que futuros ;

    Formidare licet fures, regesque *vereri;*

    Attonitus *trepido*, tremulos *pavor* occupat artus.

Here, **metus** is a cautious and far-seeing fear ; **timor**, terror at immediate dangers; **formido** applies more to terrors of the fancy, and **vereor** to the fixed habit of the mind ; **paveo** and **trepido** refer especially to the physical effects of fear, — pallor and trembling.

40. Vir *bonus* est *frugi;* nequam *malus;* usque re-
       .clamat

Noxa *reo* culpae, quem fraus et noxia produnt.

Nil sibi vir justus, nisi verum orabit et aequum;

Sed vitium vetitumque *nefas* in *crimina* ducunt.

Peccatum opprobrio est; *facinus* memorabile
   patrat

Qui *scelere* obstrictus fas juraque proterit;
   at qui

Flagitium peperit turpatur nomine pravo.

Of the words here used to denote moral qualities, **bonus** means
kind, or good-hearted; **frugi** (**fruor**, *enjoy*), *worthy* or *useful*; ne-
quam, *worthless*; **reus** is one *arraigned* before the court, and
crimen the *criminal charge*; **nefas** is transgression of divine law;
peccatum, *sin*, or one's own fault; **scelus**, an act of atrocious
guilt; **facinus**, a deed of violence; **flagitium** especially involves
personal disgrace.

The Family Relations.

Agnati patris, *cognati* matris habentur.

Dic *patruos* patris fratres, *amitas*que sorores;

Frater *avunculus* est, soror est *matertera* matris.

Quos generant fratres natos, dices *patrueles;*

Sed *consobrinos* dic, quos peperere sorores.

Quos soror et frater gignunt, dices *amitinos.*

Vir natae *gener* est, *nurus* est pro conjuge nati.

Uxoris genitor *socer* est, *socrus*que genitrix.

Vitricus haud verus pater est, materque *noverca.*

Ipse viri frater *levir*, sed *fratria* fratris

Uxor; *glos* uxor fratris, soror atque mariti.

The Twelve Gods.

Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Juno, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovi', Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

The Nine Muses.

Calliope, Urania, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, Clio,
Terpsichore, atque Erato, cum Melpomeneque
         Thalia.

The Three Fates.

Net *Clotho*, *Lachesis* sortitur, et *Atropos* occat.

The Rivers of the World Below.

Styx, Acheron, Lethe, Phlegethon, Cocytus, Aver-
      nus.

Styx, means *grief*; **Acheron**, *woful*; **Lethe**, *forgetfulness*;
Phlegethon, *fiery*; **Cocytus**, *lamentation*; **Avernus**, *birdless*.

The Seven Cities which claimed Homer.

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodus, Argos,
      Athenae.

The Seven Kings of Rome.

Romulus ante omnes; post hunc Numa, Tullus, et
      Ancus;
Tarquinius Priscus; dein Servius atque Superbus.

The Seven Hills of Rome.

Collis *Aventini*, dein celsa *Palatia* fulgent,
Transque Forum surgit *Capitoli* immobile saxum;
Caelius, *Esquilae*, dictusque a *Viminc* collis,
Ultimaque ad Campum tendunt juga longa *Quirini*.

The Winds.

Asper ab axe ruit *Boreas*, furit *Eurus* ab ortu;

Auster amat medium solem, *Zephyrus*que caden-
    tem;

Flant *Subsolanus*, *Vulturnus* et *Eurus* ab ortu;

Circius occasum, *Zephyrus*que *Favonius* adflant;

E solis medio surgunt *Notus*, *Africus*, *Auster;*

Conveniunt *Aquilo*, *Boreas*, et *Caurus* ab ursa.

The Signs of the Zodiac.

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,

Libraque, Scorpius, Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora,
    Pisces.

The Seasons of the Year.

Ver, *Aestas*, *Auctumnus*, *Hiemps*, dominantur in
    anno.

Aestas a Geminis, *Auctumnus* Virgine surgit;

Bruma Sagittifero, *Ver* Piscibus incipit esse.

The Seven Liberal Arts.

Gram. loquitur; *Dia.* vera docet; *Rhet.* verba
    colorat;

Mus. canit; *Ar.* numerat; *G.* ponderat; *As.* colit
    astra.

The seven are, Grammar, Dialectics (Logic), Rhetoric, Music,
Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy. Those in the first line are
called the *Trivium;* those in the second the *Quadrivium.*

SUPPLEMENT.

PREFIXES OF WORDS.

ā, ăb, *away:* as, aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, *take away.*

ad, *to, towards:* as, affĕro, attŭli, allātum, *bring.*

ante, *before:* as, antĕfĕro, *prefer;* antĕcello, *excel.*

con, *together:* as, confĕro, collātum, *bring together, compare.*

dō. *down:* as, dēspĭcio, *look down on, despise.*

dī or dĭs, *asunder:* as, dīdūco, *draw apart;* disjungo, *unbind.*

ē, ex, *out:* as, effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, *carry forth, uplift.*

in (with nouns or adjectives), *not:* as, infinītus, *boundless;* immensus, *unmeasured;* — (with verbs), *in, on,* or *against:* as, infĕro, illātum, *bear against.*

inter, *into* or *to pieces:* as, interrumpo, *interrupt.*

nĕ, nĕc, *not:* as, nĕqueo, *cannot;* nĕfandus, *unspeakable;* nĕcŏpīnātus, *unlooked-for.*

ob, *towards:* as, offĕro, *offer;* obvĕnio, *meet.*

per, prae, *very:* as, permagnus, *very great;* praeclārus, *glorious.*

rĕ, rĕd, *back* or *again:* as, refĕro, *report;* rĕdeo, *return.*

sē, *apart:* as, sē-păro, *part;* sē-cerno, *put aside.*

sŭb, *under* or *in low degree:* as, subdŏlus, *crafty;* suffĕro, *endure.*

sŭpĕr, *on* or *in place of:* as, superfundo, *pour over.*

versĭ (rare), *turn* or *change:* as, versĭcŏlor, *particolored.*

SUFFIXES OF WORDS. (See § 44.)

bĭlis, ĭlis, *capacity* (either active or passive): as, terrĭbĭlis, *terrifying;* ămābĭlis, *lovely;* facĭlis, *easy to do.*

ĭdus, *quality* (from neuters in eo): as, calĭdus, *hot* (căleo); — *abundance;* as, herbĭdus, *abounding in grass.*

mus, *agency:* as, almus, *nourishing* (ălo).

mnus, *effect:* as, ălumnus, *foster-child* (ălo); damnŭm, *loss* (that which is given).

ŏlus, ŭlus, llus, *diminutive:* as, ŏcellus, *little eye;* often found in adjectives (as, parvŭlus, trĕmŭlus) implying pity, tenderness, or contempt.

The terminations fĕr, gĕr, dĭcus, fĭcus, lŏquus, sŏnus, văgus, vŏlus, vŏmus, are often used with the force of participles: as, multilŏquus, *loquacious;* noctĭvăgus, *night-wandering:* ignĭvŏmus, *fire-belching;* lūcĭfer, *light-bringing;* ālĭger, *wearing wings.*

TERMINATIONS OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

I. *Vowel Stems.*

DECL. I. (a)	II. (o)	III. (i)	IV. (u)	V. (e)
N. a, e, as, es	us, os, eus, um, on	is, es (er), e, al, ar	us, u	es
G. ae (ai), es	i (ius), o	is, os	us (uis)	ei (e)
D ae (ai)	o (i)	i	ui (u)	ei (e)
A. am, an, en	um, on, ea	em (im), in, a	um	em
V. a, e	e (i), eu	is, es, i	us	es
A. a, e	o	e (i), i	u	e
Plural.				
N.V. ae	i a	es, ia	us, ua	es
G. arum (um)	orum (um, om), on	ium	uum	erum
D.A. is (abus)	is (obus)	ibus	ibus (ubus)	ebus
A. as	os, a	es (is), as, ia	us, ua	es

1. Unusual forms are in parenthesis; Greek forms in *Italics*.

2. In the Second Declension, when the stem ends in **er, ir**, the terminations of the nom. and voc. singular are not added.

3. In the Third Declension, the characteristic vowel (i) is in several of the cases absorbed in the termination; but remains in the gen. pl. (**ium**), and as a secondary form in the acc. and abl. singular (**im, i**) and the acc. plural (**īs**).

4. The masc. termination **er** (nom.) is found in **imber, linter, ūter, venter** (the nom. **lintris**, and all the other cases, are fem.).

5. The accusative **im** is found in **ămussis, būris, clāvis, febris, messis, nāvis, pelvis, puppis, restis, sĕcūris, sĭtis, turris, vis**; also in several very rare words, and in many proper names.

6. The ablative **i** is found in most of the above; in all Adjectives of vowel stems; also, rarely, in **amnis, cīvis, finis, fústis, ignis, imber, orbis**.

7. The gen. pl. **um** is found in **ăpis, căṇis, jŭvĕnis, fŏris, mūgĭlis, ŏpes** (pl.), **prōles, strues, vātes, vŏlucris**.

8. In the Fourth Declension, **artus, partus, portus, tribus, veru**, and nouns in -**cus** (as **ăcus**), have dat. and abl. plur. -**ubus**.

II. *Consonant Stems.*

I. LIQUID STEMS. The nom. sing. same as the Stem, or modified: as, **ămor, -ōris; păter, -tris; leo, -ōnis; ŏpus, -ĕris**. The gen. pl. has **um**, except **par** and **plus**, which have **ium**.

II. MUTE STEMS. 1. *Labial* (b, p) add **s** for nominative: as, **urbs, -bis; princeps, -cĭpis**.

2. *Lingual* (d, t) have nom. in **s**: as, **lăpis, -ĭdis; hospes, -ĭtis**; except Neuters: as, **cor, cordis**.

3. *Palatal* (c, g) have nom. in **x**: as, **lux, lūcis; rex, rēgis**.

4. The gen. plural **ium** is found (rarely with the acc. pl. in **is**),

(1.) In most Mute-stems ending in two consonants (except **nt**);

(2.) In Locals in **ās, ātis** (also in **optĭmātes, Quĭrītes, Samnītes**, and rarely in **cīvĭtas**); and in **faux, lis, mas, mus, nix**.

TERMINATIONS OF VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE. *Indicative.*

	PRESENT				IMPERF.	FUT.		PERF.	PLUP.	FUT. P.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.		I. II.	III. IV.			
S. 1.	o	eo	o	io	bam	bo	am i	eram	ero
2.	as	es	is	is	bas	bis	es isti	eras	eris
3.	at	et	it	it	bat	bit	et it	erat	erint
P. 1.	amus	emus	imus	imus	bamus	bimus	emus imus	eramus	erimus
2.	atis	etis	itis	itis	batis	bitis	etis istis	eratis	eritis
3.	ant	ent	unt	iunt	bant	bunt	ent erunt	erant	erint

Subjunctive.

	PRESENT				IMPERF.	PERF.	PLUP.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.			
S. 1.	em	eam	am	iam	rem	erim	issem
2.	es	eas	as	ias	res	eris	isses
3.	et	eat	at	iat	ret	erit	esset
P. 1.	emus	eamus	amus	iamus	remus	erimus	issemus
2.	etis	eatis	atis	iatis	retis	eritis	issetis
3.	ent	eant	ant	iant	rent	erint	issent

	I.		II.		III.		IV.	
IMPERA. P.	a	ate	e	ete	e	ite	i	ite
F.	ato	anto	eto	ento	ito	unto	ito	iunto
INFINIT.	are	avisse	ere	uisse	ere	(s)isse	ire	ivisse
PART.	ans	aturus	ens	iturus	ens	(t)urus	iens	iturus
GERUND	andum		endum		endum		iendum	

PASSIVE VOICE. *Indicative.*

	PRESENT				IMP.	FUT.	
	I.	II.	III.	IV.		I. II.	III. IV.
Sing. 1.	or	eor	or	ior	bar	bor	ar
2.	aris	eris	eris	iris	baris, re	beris, re	eris, re
3.	atur	etur	itur	itur	batur	bitur	etur
Plur. 1.	amur	emur	imur	imur	bamur	bimur	emur
2.	amini	emini	imini	imini	bamini	bimini	emini
3.	antur	entur	untur	iuntur	bantur	buntur	entur

Subjunctive.

	PRESENT				IMPERF.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Sing. 1.	er	ear	ar	iar	rer
2.	eris, re	earis, re	aris, re	iaris, re	reris, re
3.	etur	eatur	atur	iatur	retur
Plur. 1.	emur	eamur	amur	iamur	remur
2.	emini	eamini	amini	iamini	remini
3.	entur	eantur	antur	iantur	rentur

	I.		II.		III.		IV.	
IMPERA. P.	are	amini	ere	emini	ere	imini	ire	imini
F.	ator	antor	etor	entor	itor	untor	itor	iuntor
INFINIT.	ari	atus esse	eri	itus esse	i (t)us esse		iri	itus esse
PART.	atus	andus	itus	endus	(t)us	endus	itus	iendus

NOTE. — The Connecting Vowel in the 1st Conjugation is ā; in the 2d, ē; in the 3d, ĭ (changed to ĕ before r and to u before n); in the 4th, ī: in the Imperf. Indic., 3d, ē; 4th, iē.

LATIN ROOTS.

(Selected from Key's Latin Grammar.)

A letter is often added to the Root to form the Stem: as, aug-, auge-o; clŭd-, claudo; lĭq-, linquo; tĕn-, tendo; tŏr-, torqueo. Sometimes the vowel is lengthened; as, dĭc-, dīco.

ăcu-, *sharpen.*	fĭg-, *shape.*	mŏn-, *warn.*	serp-, *creep.*
ăg-, *drive.*	flĕc-, *bend.*	mŏr-, *die.*	serv-, *keep.*
ăl-, *rear, feed.*	flŭ-, *flow.*	mŏv-, *move.*	sĭd-, *sink.*
ang-, *choke.*	fŏd-, *dig.*	mūt-, *change.*	sĭl-, *be silent.*
ard-, *blaze.*	fŏv-, *cherish.*	năc-, *win.*	sist-, *set firm.*
aug-, *increase.*	frăg-, *break.*	nĕc-, *link, join.*	solv-, *loosen.*
bĭb-, *drink.*	fŭd-, *pour.*	nĭt-, *shine.*	sŏn-, *sound.*
căd-, *fall.*	fŭg-, *flee.*	nŏc-, *harm.*	sta-, *set, stand.*
caed-, *cut.*	fulg-, *flash.*	ŏr-, *rise.*	strĕp-, *resound.*
căl-, *get hot.*	gaud-, *rejoice.*	păg-, *fix.*	strĭg-, *grasp.*
căn-, *sing.*	gĕr-, *carry.*	pand-, *spread.*	stru-, *pile.*
căp-, *take.*	gĕm-, *groan.*	păr-, *produce.*	suād-, *urge.*
căr-, *lack.*	gĕn-, *produce.*	păs-, *feed.*	tăc-, *be still.*
carp-, *pluck.*	gno-, *know.*	pĕl-, *push.*	tăg-, *touch.*
cĕd-, *yield.*	hăb-, *have.*	pend-, *hang.*	tĕg-, *cover.*
cing-, *gird.*	haer-, *stick.*	pĕt-, *seek.*	tĕn-, *stretch.*
clŭd-, *shut.*	haur-, *draw.*	pĭg-, *paint.*	tĕr-, *rub.*
cŏl-, *till.*	jăc-, *throw.*	plăc-, *approve.*	terg-, *wipe.*
cŏq-, *cook.*	jŭg-, *yoke.*	plăg-, *strike.*	tex-, *weave.*
crĕ-, *grow.*	lăb-, *slip.*	pŏs-, *put.*	tĭg-, *stain.*
crĕd-, *believe.*	laed-, *hurt.*	posc-, *demand.*	tĭm-, *fear.*
cŭb-, *lie down.*	lang-, *droop.*	prem-, *press.*	tŏl-, *raise.*
cŭp-, *desire.*	lăt-, *be hid.*	quaer-, *seek.*	tŏr-, *twist.*
cŭr-, *run.*	lăv-, *wash.*	quăt-, *shake.*	trah-, *drag.*
da-, *put, give.*	lax-, *loosen.*	răd-, *scrape.*	trĕm-, *quiver.*
dĭc-, *say.*	lĕg-, *gather.*	răp-, *seize.*	trŭd-, *thrust.*
dŏc-, *teach.*	lĭb-, *like.*	rĕg-, *straighten.*	tŭm-, *swell.*
dŏl-, *ache, pain.*	lĭc-, *permit.*	rĕp-, *creep.*	ūr-, *burn.*
dŏm-, *tame.*	lĭg-, *bind.*	rīd-, *laugh.*	urg-, *press.*
dŭc-, *lead.*	lĭq-, *quit.*	rŏd-, *gnaw.*	ūt-, *use.*
ĕd-, *eat.*	lŏq-, *talk.*	rŭ-, *rush.*	văl-, *be strong.*
ĕm-, *take, buy.*	lūc-, *get light.*	rŭp-, *burst.*	vĕl-, *pluck.*
fā-, *say.*	lŭd-, *play.*	săl-, *leap.*	vert-, *turn.*
făc-, *do.*	lūg-, *mourn.*	scand-, *climb.*	vi-, *force.*
făl-, *cheat.*	măn-, *wait.*	sci-, *know.*	vĭc-, *conquer.*
făt-, *confess.*	mĕd-, *heal.*	scĭd-, *tear.*	vĭd-, *see.*
făv-, *wish well.*	mĕr-, *earn.*	sĕc-, *cut.*	vīv-, *live.*
fĕr-, *bear.*	mĭn-, *lessen.*	sĕd-, *sit.*	vŏl-, *wish.*
ferv-, *boil.*	misc-, *mix.*	sĕq-, *follow.*	vŏl-, *fly.*
fĭd-, *split.*	mĭt-, *let go.*	sĕr-, *put, sow.*	volv-, *roll.*

VOCABULARY.

I. LATIN AND ENGLISH.

NOTE. — Verbs of the first and fourth conjugations, of which only the infinitive is given, are conjugated regularly. When a compound verb is divided by a hyphen, — as ab-dūco, — its conjugation will be found under the simple form: thus, dūco, ducĕre, duxi, ductum.

A. Aulus, a Roman prænomen.
ā, ăb, prep. (abl.), *away from, by, on the side of.*
abdo, ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, *hide.*
ăb-eo, *go away.*
ab-dūco, *lead away.*
absque, prep. (abl.), *without.*
abs-tĭneo (tĕneo), *abstain, refrain.*
ab-sum, *be absent or distant.*
ac=atque (before consonant), *and, as.*
ăcanthis, ĭdis, F., *goldfinch.*
ăcanthus, i, M., *bear's-foot.*
accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *be added to.*
acceptus, a, um, *acceptable;* part. from
ac-cĭpio (căpio), *receive.*
accūso, āre, *accuse.*
ācer, cris, cre, *keen, vigorous.*
ăcer, ĕris, N., *maple.*
ăcūtus, a, um, *sharp.*
ăcies, ēi, F., *line of battle.*
acrĭter (acer), adv., *keenly.*
actīvē, adv., *actively* (gram.).
ăd, prep. (acc.), *to, towards;* (with numbers) *about.*
ad-curro or accurro, *run up.*
ad-dūco, *lead, induce.*
adflo, āre, *blow towards.*
adgrĕdior, i, gressus, *approach, attack.*

ăd-hĭbeo (hăbeo), ēre, *have near, bring in.*
adhuc, adv., *hitherto, as yet.*
admīror, āri, *wonder, admire.*
ad-mitto, *admit, let go:* ĕquo admisso, *at full gallop.*
ădŏlescentia, ae, F., *youth.*
ăd-ŏrior, *begin, attack.*
adscendo, ĕre, di, sum, *mount, ascend.*
adscensus, ūs, M., *ascent.*
adscisco, ĕre, scīvi, scītum, *receive, admit.*
ad-sum, *be at hand.*
aduncus, a, um, *hooked.*
adventus, ūs, M., *coming, approach.*
adversus, a, um, *unfavorable.*
aedĭfĭcium, N., *building.*
Aeduus, *Aeduan,* a Gallic tribe between the Loire and Rhone.
aegrē, -grius, -gerrĭme, *with difficulty.*
Aemilius, L., a Roman officer.
aequo, āre, *make equal.*
aequor, ŏris, N., *level, sea.*
aequus, a, um, *right, just.*
aes, aeris, N., *copper, money.*
aestas, ātis, F., *summer.*
aetas, ātis, F., *age* (in years).
aevum, i, N., *age* (period).
af-fĭcio (făcio), *affect with, disturb.*

affīnĭtas, ātis, F., *alliance, nearness.*

ăger, agri, M., *field, territory.*

agmen, -ĭnis, N., *body of troops* (on march); **prīmum,** *van;* **nŏvissimum,** *rear.*

agnātus, a, um, *relative* (on the father's side).

ag-nosco, *recognize.*

ăgo, agĕre, ēgi, actum, *lead, drive, treat, do.*

āio (defect. § 38, II.), *say.*

āles, ĭtis, *winged* (*bird*).

a'ga. ae, F., *seaweed.*

ăliēnus, a, um, *another's; unfavorable.*

ălĭquis (§ 21, III.), *some.*

ăliunde, *from elsewhere.*

ălius, a, ud; gen. **ius,** *other;* **al. . . . al.,** *some . . . others.*

Allobrŏges, um, a Gallic tribe near the Alps.

almus, a, um, *benign, cherishing.*

ălo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *feed, nourish.*

Alpes, ium, F., *Alps.*

altĭtūdo, ĭnis, F., *height, depth.*

alter (§ 16, I.), *the other* (of two).

altus, a, um, *high, deep.*

Ambarri, a Gallic tribe on the Saone.

ambo (§ 19, I. 2), *both.*

ămīcĭtia, ae, F., *friendship.*

amictus, ūs, M., *garment.*

ămīcus, a, um, *friendly, friend.*

ămĭta, ae, F., *aunt.*

ămĭtīnus, a, *cousin.*

ā-mitto, *lose.*

amnis, is, M., *river.*

ămo, āre, *love.*

ămoenus, a, um, *pleasant.*

ămor, ōris, M., *love.*

amphŏra, ae, F., *water-jar.*

amplius, adv. (compar. of **amplē**), *more, further.*

anceps, cĭpĭtis, *doubtful.*

ancilla, ae, F., *maid-servant.*

angustus, a, um, *narrow.*

angustiae, ārum, F. (pl.), *narrow pass.*

ănĭmadverto (**ănĭmum** adv.), **ĕre, ti, sum,** *give heed to; proceed against, punish.*

ănĭmus, M., *mind, temper.*

annus, I, M., *year.*

annuus, a, um, *a-year, yearly.*

ānŭlus, i, M., *ring.*

ante, prep. (acc.) or adv., *before.*

anteā, adv., *beforehand, formerly.*

antīquus, a, um, *ancient.*

ăper, apri, M., *wild boar.*

ăpertus, part. (**ăpĕrio**), *open.*

appello, āre, *name, call.*

aprīcus, a, um, *sunny.*

aprīlis, e, adj., *of April.*

ăpŭd, prep. (acc.), *in presence of, among.*

ăqua, ae, F., *water.*

Aquilēia, ae, F., a town on the north Adriatic.

Aquītāni, ōrum, and **Aquītānia, ae,** F., people and district of S. W. Gaul.

Arar, ăris, acc. **im;** ab. **e, i,** M., the *Saone* (river).

arbĭtror, āri, *believe, suppose.*

arbor, ŏris, F., *tree.*

arcĭtĕnens, tis, M., *archer.*

arduus, a, um, *steep, difficult.*

argentum, i, N., *silver.*

ăries, ĕtis, M., *ram.*

armă, ōrum, N. pl., *arms, defensive weapons.*

armus, i, M., *shoulder* (of horse).

ar-rĭpio, (**răpio**), *seize.*

artus, ūs, M., *limb, joint.*

artus, a, um (**arctus**), *close, scanty.*

ărundo, ĭnis, F., *reed.*

arvum, i, N., *field.*

ascensus = **adscensus.**

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *rough.*

at (**ast**), conj., *but.*

atque = **ac,** conj., *and, as.*

attingo, ĕre, attĭgi, attactum (**tango**), *touch, border on.*

attollo, ĕre, *lift.*

attŏnĭtus, a, um, *thunder-struck.*

auctorĭtas, ātis, F., *authority, influence.*

audācia, ae, F., *boldness.*

audācĭter (audacter), cius, *boldly.*

audeo, ēre, ausus (§ 35, II.), *dare.*

augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum, *increase, enlarge.*

aurum, i, N., *gold.*

aut, conj., *either, or.*

autem, conj., *but, moreover.*

autumnus, i, M., *autumn.*

auxĭlium, i, N., *aid;* pl. *auxiliaries.*

āverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *turn aside.*

ăvis, is, F., *bird.*

ăvuncŭlus, i, M., *uncle.*

ăvus, i, M., *grandfather.*

axis, is, M., *axle, north.*

Belgae, ārum, M., people of northern Gaul.

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *warlike.*

bello, āre, *fight, make war.*

bellua, ae, F., *beast.*

bellum, i, N., *war.*

bĕnĕ, adv., *well.*

bĕnĕfĭcium, i, N., *favor, kind act.*

Bibracte, N., the chief town of the Aedui (near *Autun*).

biennium, i, N., *period of two years.*

bĭpartĭto, adv., *in two divisions.*

Biturĭges, um, a tribe of western Gaul.

Boii, ōrum, a Celtic tribe, found both in Gaul and Germany (*Bohemia*).

bŏnĭtas, ātis, F., *kindness, goodness.*

bŏnus, a, um, *good, friendly.*

brāchium, i, N., *arm.*

brĕvis, e, *short.*

brūma, ae, F., *frost, winter.*

brūtus, a, um, *brute.*

C. Caius, a Roman praenomen, properly **Gaius.**

cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *fall.*

caedo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, caesum (comp. -cīdo, -cīsum), *cut.*

caelo, āre, *carve.*

caelum, i, N. (pl. i, M.), *sky.*

Caesar C. Julius, the Roman imperator during this war; born B.C. 100.

călămĭtas, ātis, F., *disaster, calamity.*

călendae = kălendae.

campus, i, M., *field.*

cancer, cri (or ĕris), M., *crab.*

candesco, ĕre, inceptive, from

cāneo, ēre, *be white* or *hoary.*

cănis, is, M., *dog.* [*sing.*

căno, ĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum,

cānus, a, um, *hoary.*

căper, pri, M., *goat.*

căpio, capĕre, cēpi, captum (comp. -cĭpio, ceptum), *take, receive.*

caprīnus, a, um, *of a goat.*

captīvus, a, um, *captive.*

căpŭt, ĭtis, N., *head.*

cărīna, ae, F., *keel.*

carmen, ĭnis, N., *song.*

căro, carnis, F., *flesh.*

carrus, i, M., *cart, waggon.*

cārus, a, um, *dear.*

Cassiānus, a, um, belonging to Cassius.

cassis, ĭdis, F., *helmet.*

casses, ium (pl.), M., *nets.*

Cassius, L., a Roman consul, defeated and slain by the Helvetians, B.C. 107.

castellum, i, N., *fortress.*

Castĭcus, i, a Sequanian.

castra, ōrum, N. (pl.), *camp.*

castrum, i, *fort.*

cāsus, ūs, M., *chance, accident.*

Catamantalĕdes, is, a Sequanian chief.

cătēna, ae, F., *chain.*

cătŭlus, i, M., *puppy, whelp.*

causa (caussa), ae, F., *cause, reason.*

cūmĕra, ae, F., *chest* (for grain), *bin.*

cŭpĭdē, *eagerly.*

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, F., *eagerness, avarice.*

cŭpīdo, ĭnis, F., *eager desire.*

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *eager, covetous* (with gen.).

cŭpio, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *desire;* (with dat.), *wish well.*

cūro, āre, *take care of.*

curro, ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, *run.*

custos, ōdis, M., *guard.*

cŭtis, is, F., *skin.*

damno, āre, *condemn.*

damnum, i, N., *loss, damage.*

dē, prep. (abl.), *from, about.*

dēbeo, ēre, ui, itum, *owe;* (w. infin.) *ought.*

dĕcem, *ten.*

dē-cĭpio, *deceive.*

dĕcor, ōris, M., beauty.

dĕcŭrio, ōnis, M., *captain of cavalry.*

dĕcus, ŏris, N., *honor.*

dēdĭtio, ōnis, F., *surrender.*

dē-do, *surrender.*

dēfendo, ĕre, di, sum, *ward off, defend.*

dēfessus, a, um, *wearied out.*

dē-fĭcio, *fail, desert.*

dē-fluo, *flow down.*

dē-jĭcio, *cast down.*

dēlecto, āre, *delight.*

dēlībĕro, āre, *weigh, deliberate.*

dēlĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *choose.*

dēmĭnuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *lessen.*

dēmonstro, āre, *show, prove.*

dēmum, adv., *at last, indeed.*

dēnĭque, adv., *at length.*

dē-pōno, *lay aside.*

dēpŏpŭlo, āre, *or* **-or, āri,** *ravage.*

dēprĕcātor, ōris, M., *advocate, intercessor.*

dēsigno, āre, *mark out, designate.*

dēspĕro, āre, *despair.*

dēsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *cease.*

dēspĭcio, ere, spexi, spectum, *look down on, despise.*

destringo, ĕre, inxi, ictum, *draw out.*

dē-sum, *be wanting* or *absent.*

dēterreo, *frighten from, deter.*

dētraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *tear off.*

deus, M., *a god, divinity* (§ 10, 7).

dextra (mănus), ae, F.; *right hand.*

dĭco, āre, *dedicate.*

dīco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, *say, appoint, call.*

dictio, ōnis, F., *plea.*

dies, ēi, M., *day;* **F.** (§ 13), **diem ex die,** *from day to day.*

diffĕro, ferre, distŭli, dīlātum, *differ, defer.*

diffĭcĭlis, e, *difficult.*

diffīdo, ĕre, īsus (§ 35, II.), *distrust.*

diffindo, ĕre, fĭdi, fissum, *cut, split.*

dīmĭdium, i, N., *half.*

dī-mitto, *send away, dismiss.*

dis, dītis = dives, *rich.*

discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *depart.*

disco, ĕre, dĭdĭci, *learn.*

dis-jĭcio (-jăcio), *throw, scatter.*

dispōno, *arrange, distribute.*

dis-sĭmŭlo, *conceal by deceit.*

dītissĭmus (superl.), *richest.*

diu, adv., *for a long time;* comp., **diutius,** *too long.*

diuturnus, a, um, *long-continued.*

dīves, ĭtis; dis, dītis, *rich.*

Divĭco, ōnis, an aged Helvetian chief.

dīvĭdo, ĕre, vīsi, vīsum, *divide, separate.*

Divitiăcus, an Æduan chief, leader of the party of the Druids, and a confidential

friend of Cæsar. The name is thought to be a Druidical title.

dīvus, a, um, *divine.*

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum (comp. -dĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum), *give.*

dŏceo. ēre, ui, ĭtum, *teach.*

doctor, ōris, M., *teacher.*

doctus a, um, part. (dŏceo), *learned, skilled.*

dŏleo, ēre, ui, *grieve, suffer.*

dŏlor, ōris, M , *pain, grief.*

dŏlus, i, M., *fraud, craft.*

dŏmĭnor, āri, *rule.*

dŏmĭnus, i, M., *lord, master.*

dŏmus, ūs, F., *house, home* (§ 55, III.).

dŭbĭtātio, ōnis, F., *doubt, hesitation.*

dŭbĭto, āre, *doubt, hesitate.*

dŭbius, a, um, *doubtful.*

dŭcenti, ae, a, *two hundred.*

dūco, ducĕre, duxi, ductum, *lead, suppose, put off.*

dulcis, e, *sweet.*

dum, conj., *while, until.*

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, an ambitious and treacherous Æduan chief.

duo, ae, o, *two* (§ 18, I. 2).

dŭŏdĕcim, *twelve.*

dux, dŭcis, M., *leader, guide.*

e, ex, prep. (abl.), *out of, from.*

ĕdo, ĕre (esse), ēdi, ēsum (§ 37, V.), *eat.*

ē-do, *give forth.*

ē-dūco, *lead forth.*

edūco, āre, *educate, train.*

effēmĭno, āre, *weaken, soften.*

effĕro, ferre, extŭli, ēlātum, *carry forth, exalt.*

ef-fŭgio, *escape.*

ef-fĭcio, *effect, render.*

ēgrĕdior, i, gressus, *go forth.*

ēgrēgius, a, um, *extraordinary, excellent.*

ēmitto, *send forth, let go.*

ēmĭnus, adv., *afar.*

ĕmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum (comp. ĭmo), *buy.*

ĕnim, conj., *for.*

ensis, is, M., *sword.*

ēnŭmĕro, āre, *count over.*

ēnuncio, āre, *announce.*

eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum (§ 37, VI.), *go.*

eo (is), adj. pron. (abl.) ; with compar. *as, by so much:* quo plus . . . eo mĭnus, *the more . . . the less.*

eo, adv., *thither.*

eōdem, adv., *to the same place.*

ĕques, ĭtis, M., *horseman;* pl., *cavalry.*

ĕquestris, e, *of cavalry.*

ĕquĭnus, a, um, *of a horse.*

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, M., *troop of horse.*

ērĭpio, ĕre, ui, reptum, *snatch away.*

esca, ae, F., *food.*

ĕt, conj., *and, even* ; et . . . et, *both . . . and.*

ĕtiam, conj., *also, even.*

ēvello, ĕre, evelli, evulsum, *pluck out.*

ex = e, prep. (abl.), *out of, from.*

ex-cĭpio (căpio), *receive, catch.*

exemplum, i, N., *example.*

ex-eo (§ 33, III.), *go forth.*

exercĭtus, ūs, M., *army.*

exhĭlăro, āre, *gladden.*

existĭmātio, ōnis, F., *esteem.*

existĭmo, āre, *think, consider.*

expĕdītus, a, ụm, *unhindered, light-armed.*

explōrātor. ōris, M., *scout.*

expugno, āre, *storm, take by violence.*

ex-sĕquor, *follow to the end.*

exspecto, āre, *wait for.*

extrā, prep. (acc.), *outside of.*

extrēmus, a, um (superl. § 17, III.), *outmost, remotest.*

exūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *burn up.*

făba, ae, F., *bean.*

făber, bri, M., *smith.*

făbŭla, ae, F., *story, fable.*
făbŭla, ae, F. (dim. of făba).
făcĭlis, e, *easy; -e, easily.*
făcĭnus, ŏris, N., *deed of violence.*
făcio, ĕre, fēci, factum (comp. -fĭcĕre, -fectum), *make, do.*
făcultas, ātis, F., *opportunity.*
fallo, ĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, *deceive.*
fāma, ae, F., *fame.*
fámes, is, F., *hunger, famine.*
fămĭlia, ae, F., *family, body of slaves, clan.*
fămĭliāris, e, *friendly, intimate.*
fās, N. (indecl.), *right.*
făveo, ēre, fāvi, fautum (w. dat.), *favor.*
fērē, adv., *almost, generally.*
fĕrio, īre, *strike.*
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (§ 37, iv.), *bear, bring.*
ferrum, i, N., *iron, steel.*
fĭdes, ei, F., *faith, pledge.*
fĭdus, a, um, *faithful.*
fīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *fix.*
fīlia, ae. F. (§ 9, 4), *daughter.*
fīlius, i, M. (§ 10, 4, 5), *son.*
fīnis, is, M., F., *end;* pl., *bounds, territory.*
fĭnĭtĭmus, a, um, *neighboring.*
firmo, āre, *strengthen.*
fĭo, fĭĕri, factus (irreg. pass. of făcio, § 37, vii.), *be made, become, happen.*
firmus, a, um, *firm, steadfast.*
flăgĭtium. i, N., *disgrace.*
flăgĭto, āre, *demand.*
fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *weep.*
flōs, flōris, M., *flower.*
flo, flāre, *blow.*
flōreo, ēre, *bloom.*
fluctus, ūs, M., *wave.*
flūmen, ĭnis, N., *stream, river.*
fluo, ĕre, fluxi, fluxum, *flow.*
fŏrās. adv., *out* of doors.
formōsus, a, um, *beautiful.*
formīdo, āre, *dread.*
formīdo, ĭnis, F., *dread.*
fors, tis, F., *chance.*

fortis, e *brave.*
fortĭtĕr, adv., *bravely.*
fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, F., *bravery.*
fortūna, ae, F., *fortune.*
forceps, ĭpis, M., *tongs.*
forfex, ĭcis, F., *shears.*
forpex, ĭcis, F., *curling-irons.*
fossa, ae, F., *ditch.*
frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *break.*
frāter, tris, M., *brother.*
frātria, ae, F., *brother's wife.*
frāternus, a, um, *brotherly.*
fraus, dis, F., *fraud, guilt.*
frēnum, i, N., *bridle, curb.*
frētum, i, N., *strait, sea.*
frētus, a, um, *relying.*
frīgus, ŏris, N., *cold.*
frons, dis, F., *leaf.*
frons, tis, F., *brow.*
fruotus, ūs, M., *fruit* (of trees).
frūges, um (pl.), F., *fruits* (of the earth).
frūgi (indecl.), *worthy, useful.*
frūmentārius, a, um, *abounding in corn; res frumentaria, stock of grain.*
frūmentum, i, N., *corn.*
frustrā, adv., *in vain.*
fūcus, i, M., *red dye, stain.*
fŭga, ae, F., *flight.*
fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum, N., *flee.*
fŭgo, āre, *put to flight.*
fulgeo, ēre, fulsi, *shine.*
fundo, ere, fūdi, fūsum, *pour.*
fŭror, ōris, M., *madness.*
fŭgĭtīvus, M., *fugitive.*
fur, fūris, *thief.*
fŭro, ere, ui, *rage.*
fustis, is, M., *cudgel.*
fŭtūrus, a, um, *future.*

Găbinius, A., consul at the outbreak of the Helvetian war, B.C. 58.
gălea, ae, F., *helmet.*
Galli, ōrum, inhabitants of
Gallia, ae, F., Gaul, now *France.*
G. cisalpīna included all of Italy north of Tuscany.

Gărumna, ae, F.. the *Garonne.*

gaudeo, ēre, gāvīsus (§ 35, II.), *be glad, rejoice.*

gaudium, ĭ, N., *joy.*

gĕmĭni, ae, a, *twin.*

gĕner, ĭ, M., *son-in-law.*

gĕnĕro, āre, *beget.*

Gĕnēva, ae, F., *Geneva,* a town of the Allobroges, on the Leman Lake, occupied as a Roman garrison.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, M., *father.*

gĕnĭtrix, īcis, F., *mother.*

Germani, ōrum, *Germans.*

gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *bear, carry on.*

gigno, ĕre, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, *beget, produce.*

glōria, ae, F., *glory.*

glōrior, āri, *boast.*

glōs, ōris, F., *husband's sister.*

Graiocĕli, ōrum, a tribe near the Graian Alps.

grandaevus, a, um, *aged.*

grānum, ĭ, N., *grain.*

grātia, ae, F., *favor, influence.*

grātus, a, um, *pleasing, grateful.*

grăvis, e, *weighty, severe.*

grăvĭter, adv., *seriously* ; ferre, *take ill.*

gusto, āre, *taste.*

gutta, ae, F., *drop.*

hăbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum (comp. hĭb-), *have, hold.*

hasta, ae, F., *spear.*

haud, adv., *not.*

Helvētius, a, um, *Helvetian.*

hesternus, a, um, *of yesterday* (hĕri).

hībernus, a, um, *wintry* ; n. pl. (castra), *winter-quarters.*

hic, haec, hoc (§ 20), *this* ; hoc (abl.), *on this account.*

hic, adv., *here.*

hiĕmo, āre, *pass the winter.*

hiems (ps), ĕmis, F., *winter.*

hĭrūdo, ĭnis, F., *leech.*

hĭrundo, ĭnis, *swallow.*

Hispānia, ae, F., *Spain.*

hŏdiernus, a, um, *of to-day* (hŏdiē).

hŏmo, ĭnis, M., *man.*

hŏnor, ōris, M., *honor.*

hōra, ae, F., *hour.*

hortor, āri, *cheer, exhort.*

hostis, is, M., *enemy* ; pl., *the enemy.*

hūmānĭtas, ātis, F., *culture, refinement.*

hŭmĕrus, ĭ, M., *shoulder.*

hūmĭdus, a, um, *wet.*

hŭmus, ĭ, F., *ground.*

ĭbi, adv., *there.*

ictus, ūs, M., *blow.*

īdem, eădem, ĭdem, *same.*

īdūs, uum, F. (pl.), *Ides* (13th or 15th of the month, § 83).

ignāvus, a, um, *slothful.*

ignis, is, M., *fire, flame.*

ignītus, a, um, *fiery, red-hot.*

ignōro, āre, *be ignorant of.*

ig-nosco (dat.), *pardon.*

ille, a, ud, *that, former* (§ 20).

illic, adv., *there.*

immōbĭlis, e, *unmovable.*

immortālis, e, *deathless.*

immōtus, a, um, *unmoved.*

impĕdīmentum, N., *hinderance* ; pl., *baggage.*

impĕdio, īre, *hinder.*

impendeo, pendēre, *overhang, threaten.*

impĕrium, ĭ, N., *military command, authority.*

impĕro, āre, *demand* ; w. dat., *command.*

impĕtro, āre, *obtain* by request.

impĕtus, ūs, M., *attack.*

importo, āre, *bring in, import.*

imprŏbus, a, um, *wicked.*

imprōvīsō, adv., *suddenly, unforeseen.*

impūnē, adv., *with impunity.*

impūnĭtas, ātis, F., *impunity.*

īmus, a, um (§ 17, III.), *lowest.*

in, prep. (acc.), *into, against* ; (abl.), *in, on.*

incendo, ĕre, di, sum, *set on fire.*
in-cĭpio, *begin.*
incĭto, āre, *stir up, excite.*
incŏlo, ĕre, colui, cultum, *inhabit.*
incommŏdum, i, N., *disaster.*
incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *incredible.*
inde, adv., *thence.*
indĭcium, i, N., *testimony.*
in-dūco, *lead into, induce.*
induo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *put on.*
iners, tis, *useless.*
infensus, a, um, *hostile.*
in-fĕro, *bring in or against.*
infĕrus, a, um, *below* (§ **17,** III.).
infestus, a, um, *deadly, mischievous.*
inflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *bend.*
in-fluo, *flow into.*
inʒĕnium, i, N., *mind, genius.*
Inĭmĭcus, a, um, *hostile.*
Inĭtium, i, N., *beginning.*
injūria, ae, F., *wrong, damage.*
injussu (abl.), *without orders.*
inŏpia, ae, F., *need, poverty.*
Inŏpīnans, tis, *not expecting.*
inops, ŏpis, *poor, helpless.*
Insciens, tis, *not knowing.*
in-sĕquor, *follow close.*
insĭdiae, ārum, F. (pl.), *ambuscade, plot.*
insignĭs, e, *noted;* pl. neut., *marks of distinction.*
insŏlenter, *haughtily.*
in-stĭtuo (stătuo), *teach, decree.*
instĭtūtum, i, N., *institution.*
insto, stāre, stĭti, *press on.*
instruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *draw up.*
in-sum, *be in.*
intellĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *understand.*
inter, prep. (acc.), *among, between.*
intercēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *come between.*
inter-clūdo (claudo), *shut or cut off.*

interdiu, adv., *by day.*
interdum, *now and then, meanwhile.*
intereā, *in the mean time.*
inter-fĭcio (făcio), *kill.*
intĕrim, *meanwhile.*
inter-mitto, *cease, discontinue.*
internĕcio, ōnis, F., *massacre.*
interpres, ĕtis, M., *interpreter.*
inter-sum, *be between, or present with.*
intervallum, i, N., *interval.*
invītus, a, um, *unwilling, reluctant.*
ipse, a, um, g., ipsius, *self.*
Ira, ae, F., *anger.*
irrĭtus, a, um, *vain, void.*
is, ea, id, g., ejus, *that* (§ **20,** II.).
istinc, adv., *from yonder place.*
**Ita, adv., so, thus.*
**Itălia, ae, F., Italy.*
Ităque, *therefore.*
Item, *likewise.*
Itĕr, Itĭnĕris, N., *journey, march.*

jăcio, ĕre, jēci, jactum (comp. -jĭcere, -jectum), *throw.*
jacto, āre, *cast, utter, boast.*
jam, *now, already.*
jŭbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *order, bid.*
jūcundus, a, um, *pleasant, cheerful.*
jūdĭcium, i, N., *court, trial.*
jūdĭco, āre, *judge.*
jŭgum, i, N., *yoke, ridge.*
jūmentum, i, N., *pack-horse.*
jungo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, *join.*
Jūra, ae, F., Jura, the mountain frontier of Switzerland.
jūs, jūris, N., *right.*
jusjūrandum (§ **14,** II. 2), *oath.*
**justĭcia, ae, F., justice.*
justus, a, um, *just, honest.*
jŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *help.*

kălendae, ārum, F. (pl.), *Calends* (1st of the month, § **83**).

L. Lucius, a Roman prænomen.
Labiēnus, T., a Roman officer, Cæsar's lieutenant (afterwards of Pompey's party).
lăbor, ōris, M., *labor, task.*
lābor, i, lapsus, *glide, sink.*
lăcĕro, āre, *tear.*
lăcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *provoke, harass.*
lacrĭma, ae, F., *tear.*
lăcus, ūs, M., *lake.*
lāna, ae, F., *wool.*
largĭor, īri, *bribe.*
largĭtio, ōnis, F., *bribery;* **īter,**
lātē, *widely.* [*largely, lavishly.*
lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, F., *width.*
Latobrĭgi, ōrum, a Gallic tribe on the upper Rhine.
lātro, ōnis, M., *robber.*
lătus, ĕris, N., *side.*
lātus, a, um, *wide.*
laudo, āre, *praise.*
lēgātio, ōnis, F., *embassy.*
lēgātus, i, M. (part. of lēgo), *deputy, ambassador,* or *lieutenant.*
lĕgio, ōnis, F., *legion* (6,000 men).
Lĕmannus, i, M., Lake Gĕneva.
lēnĭtas, ātis, F., *smoothness, gentleness.*
leo, ōnis, M., *lion.*
lĕpor, ōris, M., *grace.*
lĕpus, ŏris, M., *hare.*
lēvīr, ĭri, M., *husband's brother.*
lēvis, e, *smooth.*
lĕvis, e, *light.*
lĕvo, āre, *lighten.*
lex, lēgis, F., *law.*
▮▮ālĭtas, ātis, F., *liberality.*
lib▮re, *freely.*
lībĕri, ōrum, M. (pl.), *children* (free-born).
lībertas, ātis, F., *freedom.*
lībra, ae, F., *balance.*
lĭceor, ēri, ĭtus, *bid* (at auction).

licet, lĭcuit (impers. w. dat. § **39**, I.), *it is permitted;* **mihi licet,** *I may.*
Lingŏneš, um, a Gallic tribe on the upper Seine.
lingua, ae, F., *tongue, language.*
linter, tris, M., F. (§ **11**, I. 1), *boat, canoe.*
Liscus, i, the chief magistrate of the Ædui.
littĕrae, ārum, F. (pl.), *letter* (§ **14**, II. 1).
lītus, ŏris, N., *shore.*
lŏcus, i, M. (pl. lŏca), *place;* **lŏco cēdĕre,** *give way.*
longē, ius, issĭmē, *far, by far.*
longĭtūdo, ĭnis, F., *length.*
longus, a, um, *long.*
lŏquor, i, lŏcūtus, *speak.*
lūceo, ēre, xi, *shine.*
lucror, āri, *get profit.*
lūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *play.*
lūdus, i, M., *sport.*
lux, lūcis, F., *light.*

M. Marcus, a Roman prænomen.
măcer, cra, crum, *lean.*
măgis, maxĭmē, *more, most.*
măgistrātus, ūs, M., *magistrate, office.*
magnŏpĕrĕ, *very much.*
magnus, a, um (mājor, maxĭmus), *great.*
mājōres (compar. adj.), pl., *ancestors.*
māla, ae, F., *jaw.*
mălĕ, adv., *ill.*
mălĕfĭcium, i, N., *crime, wrong.*
mălignus, a, um, *bad, wicked.*
mālo, malle, mālui (§ **37**, III.), *prefer.*
mālum, i, N., *apple.*
mălum, i, N., *mischief;* from
mălus, a, um, *bad, evil.*
mālus, i, F., *apple-tree, mast.*
mando, āre, *entrust, command.*
mando, ĕre, di, sum, *gnaw, chew.*
mānĕ (indecl.), *morning, early.*

măneo, ēre, mansi, *stay, wait.*
măre, is, N., *sea.*
mărītus, i, M., *husband.*
matăra, ae, F., *pike.*
māter, tris, F., *mother.*
mātertěra, ae, F., *aunt.*
mātrĭmōnium, ĭ, N , *marriage.*
Matrōna, ae, F., the river *Marne.*
mātūro, āre, *hasten.*
mātūrus, a, um, *ripe, ready, early.*
maxĭmē, adv., from
maxĭmus, a, um (superl. of magnus), *greatest.*
mĕdĭcīna, ae, F., *medicine.*
mĕdius, a, um, *middle, midst.*
mĕmŏr, ŏris, *mindful.*
mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *memorable.*
mĕmŏria, ae, F., *memory.*
mendax, ācis, *false.*
mens, tis, F., *mind.*
mensa, ae, F., *table.*
mensis, is, M., *month.*
mercātor, ōris, M., *trader.*
merces, ēdis, F., *pay, wages.*
mĕreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, and
mĕreor, ēri, ĭtus, *deserve.*
mergus, ĭ, M., *waterfowl.*
mĕrĭtum, ĭ, N., *merit, desert.*
merx, cis, F., *goods.*
Messāla, ae, M., a Roman consul, B.C. 60.
messis, is, F., *harvest.*
mētior, īri, mensus, *measure.*
mĕtuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, *fear.*
mĕtus, ūs, M., *fear.*
meus, a, um (voc. M., mi), *my.*
miles, ĭtis, M., *soldier.*
mille, pl. mīlia (§ 18, I. 3), *a thousand;* passuum=*a mile.*
mĭnĭmē, adv., from
mĭnĭmus, a, um (superl. of parvus), *least.*
mĭnuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, *lessen.*
mĭnus, adv., *less;* si mĭnus, *if not.*
mĭser, ěra, ěrum, *wretched.*
mitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, *send.*

mŏdo, adv., *only, just now.*
moenia, ium, *walls* (of houses).
mŏlo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, *grind.*
mŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *warn, advise.*
mons, montis, M., *mountain.*
mŏra, ae, F., *delay.*
mŏrior, ĭ (īri), mortuus (§ 35, III.), *die.*
mŏror, āri, *delay.*
mors, tis, F., *death.*
mōs, mōris, M., *manner, custom;* pl., *character.*
mŏveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *move.*
mox, adv., *presently.*
mŭlier, ěris, F., *woman.*
multĭtūdo, ĭnis, F., *multitude.*
multo, *by much* (w. compar.), abl. of
multus, a, um (plus, plurĭmus), *much;* ad multam noctem, *till late at night;* pl., *many.*
mundus, ĭ, M., *world, universe.*
mūnio, īre, *fortify.*
mūnĭtio, ōnis, F., *fortification.*
mūrus, ĭ, M., *wall.*
mustēla, ae, F., *weasel.*
mūto, āre, *change.*

nam, conj., *for.*
Namēius, ĭ, an Helvetian envoy.
narro, āre, *tell, relate.*
nascor, ĭ, nātus, *be born, grow.*
nātūra, ae, F., *nature.*
nātus, ĭ, M., *son.*
nāvis, is, F., *ship.*
nāvĭta, ae (nauta), M., *sailor.*
nē, adv., *not;* conj., *lest;* ne ... quĭdem, *not even.*
nec = něquě, adv., *nor.*
něcessārius, a, um, *necessary, kindred;* -o, *necessarily.*
něfās (indecl.), *wrong.*
něgo, āre, *deny.*
nēmo, d. ĭni (for gen., nullīus; abl., nullo), *no one.*
neo, nēre, nēvi, *spin.*

nēquam (indecl.), *worthless.*

nĕque = nec, adv., *neither, nor.*

nervus, i, M.. *sinew.*

nĕve, neu, adv., *nor.*

nex, nĕcis, F., *death* (by violence).

nī for nĭsī, *unless.*

nihil (indecl.), *nothing.*

nihĭlōmĭnus, adv., *none the less.*

nīl for nihil, *nothing.*

nĭmĭs, adv., *too much.*

nĭsī, *unless.*

nĭteo, ēre, *shine.*

nĭtor, i, nisus (nixus), *strive, rely.*

no, nāre, *swim.*

nōbĭlis, e, *noble.*

nōbĭlĭtas ātis, F., *nobility.*

nŏceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *harm.*

noctu, adv., *by night.*

nōdus, i, M., *knot.*

nōlo, nolle, nolui (§ 37, II.), *be unwilling, refuse.*

nōmen, ĭnis, N., *name.*

nōmĭnātim, adv., *by names.*

non, *not.*

nondum, *not yet.*

nonnullus, a, um, *some* (generally pl.).

nonnumquam, *sometimes.*

Nŏrēia, ae, F., a town of

Nŏrĭcum, i, N., the country between the Adriatic and the Danube.

nо̄sco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, *find out*; perf., *know.*

noster, tra, trum, *our.*

nŏta, ae, F., *mark.*

notus, i, M., *south wind.*

nŏvem, *nine.*

nŏverca, ae, F., *step-mother.*

nŏvus, a, um, *new*; nŏvae rēs (pl.), *revolution*; nŏvissĭmum agmen, *rear.*

nŏxa, ae, F., *harm.*

noxius, a, um, *harmful.*

nūbo, ere, psi, ptum, *cover*; *marry* (i.e., wear the veil, followed by dat.).

nūdus, a, um, *naked, exposed.*

nullus, a, um (g. ius), *no, none.*

num (interrog.), *whether.*

nŭmĕro, āre, *count.*

nŭmĕrus, i, M., *number.*

nummus, i, M., *penny, coin.*

nuncio (or -tio), āre, *announce.*

nuncius, i, M., *messenger.*

nūpĕr, *lately, just now.*

nŭrus, ūs, F., *daughter-in-law.*

ob, prep. (acc.), *on account of.*

obaerātus, i, M., *debtor.*

ob-jĭcio (jăcio), *cast in the way.*

oblĭno, ēre, lēvi, lĭtum, *besmear.*

oblīviscor, i, oblītus, *forget.*

obsĕcro, āre, *beseech.*

obses, ĭdis, M., *hostage.*

ob-sto, *withstand.*

obstringo, ēre, strinxi, strictum, *bind.*

ob-tĭneo (tĕneo), *hold fast.*

occāsus, ūs, M., *setting.*

oc-cīdo (caedo), *kill.*

oc-cĭdo (cădo), *fall, set.*

occo, āre, *cut, harrow.*

occulto, āre, *hide.*

occŭpo, āre, *seize.*

ōcĕānus, i, M., *ocean.*

Ocĕlum, i, a town of Piedmont, near Turin.

octŏ, *eight.*

octŏdĕcim, *eighteen.*

octōgintā, *eighty.*

ŏcŭlus, i, M., *eye.*

ŏdor, ōris, M., *smell.*

offensio, ōnis, F., *offence.*

offĭcium, i, N., *duty.*

ōlim, adv., *of old, ever.*

omnīno, adv., *altogether, at all.*

omnis, e, *all, every.*

ŏpĕrio, īre, ui, ertum, *cover, wrap.*

ŏpes, F. (pl.), *wealth, resources.*

ŏportet (impers., § 39, 1), *it is right*, or *must be.*

oppĕrior, īri, ertus, i, *wait for.*

oppĭdum, i, N., *town.*

opprŏbrium, i, N., *disgrace.*

oppugno, āre, *assault.*

ŏpŭs, ĕris, N., *work, need.*

ōrātio, ōnis, F., *plea, speech.*

Orgĕtŏrix, ĭgis, leader of the Helvetian conspiracy, B.C. 60.

ŏriens, tis, *rising, east;* from

ŏrior, īri, ortus, *rise, begin.*

ōro, āre, *pray, entreat.*

ortus, ūs, M., *rising.*

ōs, ōris, N., *mouth.*

ŏs, ossis, N., *bone.*

ostendo, ĕre, di, sum or tum, *show.*

ōtium, í, N., *ease, idleness.*

ŏvīle, is, N., *sheep-fold.*

ŏvis, is, M. F., *sheep.*

P. Publius, a Roman prænomen.

pābŭlātio, ōnis, F., *foraging.*

pābŭlum, i, N., *fodder.*

pāco, āre, *reduce to quiet.*

paenĕ, *almost.*

pāgus, i, M., *district, canton.*

pălūs, ūdis, F., *marsh.*

pālus, i, M., *stake.*

pando, ĕre, di, sum, *spread, open.*

pār, păris; pl., es, ia, *equal, right.*

părātus, *ready.*

părens, tis, *parent.*

pāreo, ēre, ui (w. dat.), *appear, obey.*

părio, ĕre, pĕpĕri, partum, *bring forth.*

păro, āre, *make ready, prepare.*

pars, partis, F., *part, direction.*

parvŭlus, dim. of

parvus, a, um, *little,*

passīvē, adv., *passively.*

passus, ūs, M., *pace* (about 5 feet); mille passuum, *a mile.*

pastor, ōris, *shepherd.*

pastus, a, um, *having fed.*

păteo, ēre, ui, *lie open, extend.*

păter, tris, M., *father.*

pătior, i, passus, *suffer, permit.*

patro, āre, *commit.*

patruēlis, *cousin.*

patruus, i, *uncle.*

pauci, ae, a, pl., *few.*

pauper, ĕris, *poor.*

păvor, ōris, N., *fear.*

pax, pācis, F., *peace.*

peccātum, i, N., *sin.*

pecco, āre, *sin, offend.*

pĕlăgus, i, N., *sea.*

pellis, is, F., *skin, hide.*

pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *drive, rout.*

pendeo, ēre, pĕpendi, pensum (neut.), *hang.*

pendo, ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum (act.), *hang, weigh, pay.*

pĕnetro, āre, *pierce, pass through.*

per, prep. (acc.), *through.*

per-do, *lose, ruin, destroy.*

per-dūco, *lead through, persuade.*

pĕrfăcĭlis, e, *very easy.*

per-fĕro, *carry through, announce, endure.*

per-fĭcio (făcio), *accomplish.*

perfĭdus, a, um, *treacherous.*

perfīdus, a, um, *thoroughly faithful.*

perfringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *break to pieces.*

perfŭga, ae, M., *deserter.*

perfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, *escape, desert.*

pĕrīcŭlum, i, N., *dang...*

pĕrītus, a, um, *skilled,*

per-mŏveo, *move, ex...*

pernĭcies, ēi, F., *dam... ru...*

perpauci, ae, a, pl... *y few.*

perrumpo, ĕre, rūp... uptum, *break through.*

per-sĕquor, *follow close.*

persĕvēro, āre, *persist.*

persolvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlū-
tum, pay; poenam, suffer
punishment.
persuādeo, ēre, si, sum, per-
suade.
perterreo, frighten thoroughly.
per-tīneo (tĕneo), tend, extend.
per-vĕnio, arrive. [(no sup.)
pēs, pĕdis, M., foot.
pĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, seek.
phălanx, ngis, F., solid square
(of troops).
piĕtas, ātis, F., piety.
pĭla, ae, F., ball.
pīla, ae, F., pillar.
pīlum, i, N., heavy javelin.
pinguis, e, fat.
piscis, is, M., fish.
Pīso, ōnis, L. and M., con-
suls, B.C. 56 and 60.
plăceo, ēre (dat.), please.
plăcĭdus, a, um, calm.
plānĭties, ēi, level country.
plebs, plēbis, F., common
people.
plecto, ĕre, punish.
plēnus, a, um, full.
plūrĭmum, adv. (superl.), very
much, commonly.
plūs, adj. or adv. (compar.),
more; plūres, more, several.
poena, ae, F., penalty.
pollĭceor, ēri, cĭtus, promise.
pōmum, i, N., apple.
pondĕro, āre, weigh.
pondus, ĕris, N., weight.
pōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum,
place, put; castra, set or
pitch camp.
pons, pontis, M., bridge.
pontus, i, M., sea.
pŏpŭlātio, ōnis, F., ravaging.
pŏpŭlor, āri (dep.), ravage,
devastate.
pŏpŭlus, i, M., people.
pōpŭlus, i, F., poplar.
porto, āre, carry.
portōrium, i, N., import-tax.
posco, ĕre, pŏposci, poscĭ-
tum, demand.

posĭtus, a, um (pōno), situ-
ated.
possessio, ōnis, F., property.
possum (§ 29, III.), can, be
able; multum posse, to have
great power.
post, prep. (acc.), after.
posteā, adv., afterwards.
postĕrus, a, um (§ 17, III.),
next following.
postrīdiē, adv. (w. gen.), next
day.
pŏtens, tis, powerful.
pŏtentia, ae, F., or
pŏtestas, ātis, F., power.
pŏtior, īri, ītus (w. gen. or
abl., § 54, III.), get posses-
sion of.
praebeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, fur-
nish.
praecēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum,
go before, excel.
praeceptum, i, N., rule, pre-
cept.
prae-cĭpio (căpio), enjoin.
praeclārus, a, um, famous.
prae-fĕro, prefer.
prae-fĭcio (făcio), set in com-
mand (acc. and dat.).
prae-mitto, send in advance.
praeopto, āre, choose, prefer.
praesens, tis (part.), present.
praesertim, especially.
praesĭdium, i, N., garrison,
guard.
praesto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum,
excel, furnish.
praestōlor, ari, wait for.
prae-sum (w. dat.), have the
charge of.
praeter, prep. (acc.), praeter-
quam, adv., besides.
praeter-eo, pass by.
praeterĭta (pl.), N., past, fore-
gone.
praetor, ōris, M., prœtor
(next in rank to consul).
prāvus, a, um, wicked.
prehendo (prendo), ĕre, di,
sum, take hold.

prĕmo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *press.*

prex, prĕcis, F., *prayer, en-*
treaty.

prīdĭē, adv. (w. gen.), *the day*
before.

prīmus, a, um (superl., § 17,
III.), *first*; agmen, *front.*

princeps, cĭpis, M., *chief.*

princĭpātus, ūs, M., *prince-*
dom, sovereignty.

princĭpium, i, N., *beginning.*

prior, us, *former.*

pristīnus, a, um, *former, pre-*
vious.

prius . . . quam, conj., *before*
(§ 56, III.).

prīvātim, adv., *in private.*

prīvātus, a, um, *private.*

pro, prep. (abl.), *before, for,*
instead of.

prŏbĭtas, ātis, F., *honesty.*

prŏbo, āre, *prove.*

prŏbus, a, um, *good, upright.*

Procillus, C. Valērius, Ro-
man governor of the province
of Gaul.

prŏcŭl, adv., *far off.*

prō-do, *deliver over, betray.*

proelium, i, N., *battle.*

prŏfectio, ōnis, F., *setting-*
forth.

prō-fĭcio, *advance, carry for-*
ward.

prŏfĭciscor, i, fectus, *set*
forth, march.

prŏfundus, a, um, *deep.*

pro-hĭbeo (hăbeo), *prevent,*
forbid.

prō-jĭcio (jăcio), *cast forth.*

prō-mitto, *promise.*

prŏpĕ, ius, proxĭmē (prep.,
acc., § 17, III.), *near.*

prŏpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum,
drive forward, repel.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *near kin-*
dred.

prō-pōno, *set forth* (trans.).

propriē, adv., *properly.*

propter, prep. (acc.), *on ac-*
count of.

proptĕreā, adv., *for this rea-*
son; quod, *because.*

prōra, ae, *prow.*

prōruptus, a, um, *bursting*
forth.

prospĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum,
look out.

prō-sum (§ 29, IV.), *help.*

prō-tĕro, *trample.*

prōvincia, ae, F., *province.*

proximē, *next, just before.*

proxĭmus, a, um (superl.
§ 17, III.), *next.*

publĭcus, a, um, *public.*

puella, ae, F., *girl.*

puer, pŭĕri, M., *boy.*

puppis, is, F., *stern.*

purgo, āre, *excuse.*

pŭto, āre, *think, suppose.*

Pyrēnaeus, a, um, *of the*
Pyrenees.

quā, *where* (by what way).

quadrāgintā, *forty.*

quadringenti, ae, a, *four hun-*
dred.

quaero, ĕre, sīvi, sītum
(comp. quīr-), *seek.*

quālis, e, *of what sort* (correl.
of tālis).

quam, adv., *than, how, as;*
(with superl., § 17, v. 5).

quantus, a, um, *how, or as*
great (§ 22, 1).

quārē, adv., *why.*

quartus, a, um, *fourth.*

quattuor, *four.*

-que (enclitic), *and.*

quĕror, i, questus, *complain.*

qui, quae, quod, *who, which.*

quin, *but that, nay.*

quindĕcim, *fifteen.*

quingenti, ae, a, *five hundred.*

quīni (distrib.), *by fives.*

quinque, *five.*

quintus, a, um, *fifth.*

quis, quae, quid (interrog),
who, what (§ 21, III.).

quisquam, quaequam, quic-
quam, (indef., § 21, III.), *any.*

quisque, quaeque, quidque (indef.), *each.*

quo, adv., *whither.*

quo (abl. of quod), *whereby;* = ut eo (with compar., § 64, II.), *in order that;* quo mĭnus (§ 65, III.), *lest;* quo mĭnus . . . eo mǎgis, *the less . . . the more.*

quod, conj., *because;* quod si, *but if.*

quŏque, *also.*

quŏtĭdiānus, a, um, *daily.*

quŏtĭdiē, adv., *every day.*

quum = cum, conj., *when, since, though.*

rǎpīna, ae, F., *pillage, rapine.*

rătio, ōnis, F., *reason.*

rătis, is, F., *raft.*

Raurăci, ōrum, a Gallic tribe on the upper Rhine.

rěcens, tis, adj, *recent.*

rě-cipio (căpio), *take back;* se, *retreat.*

reclāmo, āre, *cry out against.*

reclūdo, ěre, dī, sum, *lay open.*

rectus, a, um, *straight, right.*

rěd-eo (§ 33, III.), *return.*

rěd-ĭmo (ěmo), *buy up, hire.*

rědintěgro, *renew.*

rědĭtio, ōnis, F., *return.*

rě-fěro, *relate, bring back.*

rēfert, *it concerns* (§ 50, IV. 4).

regnum, i, N., *royal power.*

rěgio, ōnis, F., *region.*

rěgo, ere, xi, ctum, *rule.*

rě-jĭcio (jăcio), *throw back.*

rělinquo, ěre, līqui, lictum, *leave, quit.*

rělĭquus, a, um, *remaining, rest of* (§ 47, VIII.).

rellĭgio, ōnis, F., *religion.*

rěmĭniscor, i, *recollect.*

rě-mŏveo, *back,* or *put aside.*

rěnuntio, āre, *bring word.*

reor, rēri, rătus, *think.*

rěpello, ěre, pŭli, pulsum, *drive back.*

rěpentīnus, a, um, *sudden.*

rěpěrio, īre, pěri, pertum, *find.*

rě-pěto, *seek again.*

rě-prehendo, *blame.*

rěpugno, āre, *resist.*

rēs, rěi, F., *thing.*

rescindo, ěre, scĭdi, scissum, *cut down.*

rescisco, ěre, scīvi, scītum (incept., § 36, I.), *find out.*

rěsisto, ěre, stĭti, *resist* (with dat.).

respublica (§ 14, II. 2), F., *commonwealth.*

respondeo, ēre, di, sum, *reply.*

responsum, i, N., *answer.*

re-stĭtuo (stătuo), *restore.*

rēte, is, N., *net.*

rě-tĭneo (těneo), *hold back.*

reus, a, um, *arraigned.*

rěverto, ěre, ti, sum, and

rěvertor, i, sus (refl. § 23, 3), *return.*

rex, rēgis, M., *king.*

Rhēnus. i, M., *the Rhine.*

Rhŏdănus, i, M., *the Rhone.*

rīdeo, ēre, si, sum, *laugh* (at).

rīma, ae, *crack.*

rīpa, ae. F., *river-bank.*

rixor, āri, *quarrel.*

rŏgo, āre (2 acc., § 52, III.), *ask, beg.*

Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman.*

rŏta, ae, F., *wheel.*

rŏtundus, a, um, *round.*

rŭbeo, ēre, ui, *be red, blush.*

ruo, ěre, *rush.*

rursus, adv., *back, again.*

rustĭcus, a, um, *rustic.*

saepě, ius, issĭmē, *often.*

săgax, ācis, *sagacious.*

săgittĭfer, fěri, M., *archer.*

sanguis, ĭnis, M., *blood.*

Santŏnes, um, or Santŏni, ōrum, a tribe north of the Garonne (*Saintonge*).

sānus, a, um, *sound*.

săpio, ĕre, īvi, *taste* (N.), *be wise*.

sarcĭna, ae, F., *burden, baggage*.

sartor, ōris, M., *tailor*.

sătis, adv., *enough* (w. gen.); sătius, *better*.

sătis-făcio, *satisfy*. (§37, VII.).

saxum, i, N., *rock*.

scĕlus, ĕris, N., *crime, guilt*.

scio, īre, scīvi, scītum, *know*.

scorpio, ōnis (or us, i), M., *scorpion*.

sculpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *carve, engrave*.

scūtum, i, N., *shield*.

sē (sui), *self* (sing. or plur.).

sēcrēto, adv., *secretly, privately*.

sĕcundus, a, um (sĕquor), *second, favorable*.

sĕcūrus, a, um, *free from care*.

sĕd, conj., *but*.

sēdĕcim, *sixteen*.

sĕdeo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *sit*.

sēdes, is, F., *seat*.

sēdĭtiōsus, a, um, *turbulent, factious*.

Sĕgūsiāni, ōrum, a tribe in district of Lugdunum (*Lyons*).

sēmentis, is, F., *sowing*.

sĕnātus, ūs, M., *senate*.

sĕnecta, ae, F., *old age*.

sĕnex, sĕnis, M., *old man* (compar. sĕnior, §17, III.).

sēni (distrib.), *by sixes*; often, *six*.

sentio, īre, sensi, sensum, *perceive by the senses, think*.

sēpărătim, *separately*.

sēpio, īre, *fence*.

septentrio, ōnis (oftener pl.), *north*.

septĭmus, a, um, *seventh*.

sĕpultūra, ae, F., *burial*.

Sēquāna, ae, F., *the river Seine*.

Sēquānus, a, um, *belonging to the country near the*

sources of the Seine (*Sequanian*).

sĕquor, i, sĕcūtus, *follow*.

sēro, adv., *too late*.

sērus, a, um, *late*.

servĭtūdo, ĭnis, F., *slavery*.

servo, āre, *keep, save*.

servus, i, M., *slave*.

seu = sive, conj., *whether, or*.

sī, conj., *if*.

sīdo, ĕre, sīdi, *settle, abide*.

sīdus, ĕris, N., *star*.

signo, āre, *mark*.

sĭleo, ēre, ui, *be silent*.

sĭlva, ae, F., *wood, forest*.

sĭmŭlo, āre, *pretend*.

sĭn, conj., *but if*.

sĭne, prep. (abl.), *without*.

singŭlus, a, um, *single*; pl., *one by one*.

sĭno, ĕre, sīvi, *permit*.

sīve = seu, conj., *or if*; sīve ... sīve, *whether ... or*.

sŏcer, ĕri, M., *father-in-law*.

sŏcius, a, um, *allied*; pl., *allies*.

socrus, ūs, F., *mother-in-law*.

sŏdālis, is, M., *companion*.

sōl, sōlis, M., *sun*.

sŏlum, i, N., *soil, earth*.

sōlum, adv., *only*; N. of

sōlus, a, um, g., ius, *alone*.

solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *loosen*.

sŏno, āre, ui, ĭtum, *sound*.

sons, tis, *guilty*.

sŏror, ōris, F., *sister*.

sortior, īri, *allot*.

spătium, i, N., *space* (time or place).

specto, āre, *look at, front*.

sperno, ĕre, sprēvī, sprētum, *despise*.

spēro, āre, *hope*.

spēs, spĕi, F., *hope*.

sphaera, ae, F., *ball*.

spondeo, ēre, spŏpondi, sponsum, *vouch*.

spontĕ (abl., §14, I. 3), *good will, accord*.

spūmo, āre, *foam*.

stagno, āre, *stagnate.*

stătio, ōnis, F., *station.*

stătuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum (comp. stĭtuo), *resolve, decide.*

sterno, ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *prostrate, overthrow.*

sto, āre, stĕti, stătum (comp. stĭti), *stand.*

stŭdeo, ēre, ui (w. dat.), *be eager for.*

stŭdium, i, N., *zeal, interest.*

stultus, a, um, *foolish.*

suāvis, e, *sweet.*

sŭb, prep. (acc., abl.), *under, near.*

sub-dūco, *withdraw.*

sŭb-eo, *undergo, enter.*

sub-jĭcio (jăcio), *cast under, subdue.*

sublātus, part., (tollo), *up-lifted.*

sublĕvo, āre, *raise, assist.*

submergo, ĕre, si, sum, *submerge, plunge.*

sub-mŏveo, *remove.*

subsisto, ĕre, stĭti, *make a stand.*

sub-sum, *be at hand.*

subveho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, *fetch.*

succēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *come close after.*

sui (g.), sĭbi, se (refl., §19, II.), *self.*

sum, esse, fui, *be* (§ 29).

summus, a, um (superl., §17, III.), *highest; top of* (§ 47, VIII.).

sūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, *take, spend.*

sumptus, ūs, M., *cost, expense.*

sŭpĕrior (compar., §17, III.), *higher, former.*

sŭpĕro, āre, *surpass, overcome.*

sŭper-sum, *remain, survive.*

sup-pĕto, *be at hand, suffice.*

supplĭcium, i, N., *punishment.*

suprā, prep. (acc.), adv., *above.*

surgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *rise.*

sus-cĭpio (căpio), *undertake.*

suspĭcio, ōnis, F., *distrust.*

sus-tĭneo (tĕneo), *sustain.*

suus, poss. adj., *his own* (see § 47, III.).

T. Titus, *a Roman prænomen.*

tăceo, ēre, tăcui, *be silent.*

tam, adv., *so, so much* (correl. quam).

tămĕn, *yet, nevertheless.*

tandem, *at length.*

tantus, a, um, *so great* (correl. quantus).

taurus, i, M., *bull.*

tēlum, i, N., *missile, weapon.*

tempĕrantia, ae, F., *moderation.*

tempĕro, āre, *restrain, refrain.*

templum, i, N., *temple.*

tempŭs, ŏris, N., *time.*

tendo, ĕre, tĕtendi, tensum, *strive, stretch.*

tĕneo, ēre, ui, tentum, *hold.*

tento, āre, *try, attack.*

tĕnuis, e, *slender.*

tĕres, ĕtis, *rounded.*

tergum, i, N., *back.*

tergus, ŏris, N., *back, hide.*

tĕro, ĕre, trīvi, trītum, *rub, bruise.*

tertius, a, um, *third.*

testis, is, M., *witness.*

Tigurīnus, a, um, *belonging to the district near Zurich.*

tĭmeo, ēre, ui, *fear.*

tĭmor, ōris, M., *fear.*

tōlĕro, āre, *endure.*

tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *lift, take away.*

Tŏlōsātes, ium, *inhabitants of* Tolōsa (*Toulouse*).

tonsor, ōris, M., *hair-dresser.*

torqueo, ēre, si, tum, *twist.*

tōtus, a, um, g., ius, *whole.*

trā-do, *give over, betray.*

trā-dūco, *lead across.*

trăgŭla, ae, F., *dart.*

tranquillus, a, um, *quiet.*

trans, prep. (acc.), *across.*
trans-dūco = **tradūco.**
trans-eo, *go across.*
transfīgo, **ĕre**, **fixī**, **fixum**, *transfix, pierce through.*
trĕmŭlus, **a**, **um**, *trembling.*
trĕpĭdo, **āre**, *tremble.*
tres, **tria**, *three.*
trībŭlum, **ī**, **N.**, *drag* (for threshing).
trībŭlus, **ī**, **M.**, *thistle.*
trĭbuo, **ĕre**, **uī**, **ūtum**, *grant.*
trĭduum, **ī**, **N.**, *three days.*
triplex, **ĭcis**, *threefold.*
tristis, **e**, *sad, gloomy.*
Tulingi, **ōrum**, a tribe on the upper Rhine, near Lake Constance.
tŭmĭdus, **a**, **um**, *swelling.*
tundo, **ĕre**, **tŭtŭdī**, **tusum**, *beat.*
turbo, **ĭnis**, **M.**, *whirlwind, tempest.*
turpo, **āre**, *defile.*
tūtus, **a**, **um**, *safe.*

ŭbi, conj., *when, where.*
ullus, **a**, **um**, g., **īus**, *any.*
ulciscor, **ī**, **ultus**, *avenge, punish.*
ultĕrior, **us** (comp., § 17, III.), *on the farther side.*
ultĭmus, **a**, **um**, *furthest, last.*
ultro, *willingly.*
ulva, **ae**, **F.**, *sedge.*
ūnā, adv., *together.*
unda, **ae**, **F.**, *wave.*
undĭque, adv., *from, or on all sides.*
ungŭla, **ae**, **F.**, *hoof.*
unguis, **is**, **M.**, *claw.*
ūnus, **a**, **um**, g., **īus**, *one.*
unusquisque, *every one.*
urbs, **urbis**, **F.**, *city.*
ursa, **ae**, **F.**, *bear* (the *north*).
usus, **ūs**, **M.**, *use.*
ŭt, **ŭti**, conj. (w. indic.), *when, as;* (w. subj.), *that.*
ŭter, **tra**, **trum**, g., **īus**, *which* (of two).
ŭterque, *both.*

ūtor, **ī**, **ūsus**, *employ, use.*
uxor, **ōris**, **F.**, *wife.*

văco, **āre**, *be empty, or at leisure.*
vădum, **ī**, **N.**, or
vădus, **ī**, **M.**, *ford.*
văgor (dep.), *wander, roam.*
văleo, **ēre**, **uī**, *be strong, have influence.*
vallo, **āre**, *entrench.*
vallum, **ī**, **N.**, *rampart.*
vās, **vădis**, **N.**, *surety.*
vās, **vāsis**, **N.** (pl., **a**, **ōrum**), *vessel, vase.*
vasto, **āre**, *ravage, lay waste.*
vĕl, conj., *either, or.*
vēlum, **ī**, **N.**, *veil, sail.*
vēna, **ae**, **F.**, *vein.*
vēn-eo (neut.), *sell, be sold.*
vĕnio, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**, *come.*
ventus, **ī**, **M.**, *wind.*
vēr, **vēris**, **N.**, *spring.*
Verbigenus, **ī**, an Helvetian canton (*Soleure*).
verbum, **ī**, **N.**, *word.*
vĕreor, **ērī**, **ĭtus**, *fear.*
vergo, **ĕre**, *incline, extend.*
Vergŏbrĕtus, **ī**, chief magistracy of the Ædui (a Celtic word = *doer of justice*).
verno, **āre**, *be verdant.*
vērō, adv., *in truth;* conj., *but.*
Verudoctius, **ī**, an Helvetian envoy.
vērum, conj., *but.*
vērus, adj., *true*
vespĕr, **ĕrī**, **M.**, *evening.*
vĕtĕrānus, **a**, **um**, *veteran.*
vĕto, **āre**, **uī**, **ĭtum**, *forbid.*
vĕtŭs, **ĕris**, *old, ancient.*
vexo, **āre**, *harass, distress.*
via, **ae**, **F.**, *way, road.*
victōria, **ae**, **F.**, *victory.*
vīcus, **ī**, **N.**, *village, hamlet.*
vĭdeo, **ēre**, **vīdī**, **vīsum**, *see;* pass., *seem, appear.*
vĭgĭlia, **ae**, **F.**, *watch* of the night.

vīginti, *twenty.*

vīlis, e, *cheap.*

vinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *conquer.*

vincŭlum, i, N., *bond, fetter.*

viŏlo, āre, *violate, ravage.*

vīreo, ēre, *be strong.*

virgo, ĭnis, F., *virgin.*

virtūs, ūtis, F., *valor, manhood, virtue.*

vis, vim, vi, F., *force;* pl., vīres, *strength.*

vīta, ae, F., *life.*

vĭtium, i, N., *fault, vice.*

vīto, āre, *shun, avoid.*

vitrĭcus, i, M., *step-father.*

vīvo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *live.*

vix, *scarcely, hardly.*

Vŏcontii, ōrum, a Gallic tribe near the lower Rhone.

vŏlo, velle, vŏlui (§ 37, 1.), *wish.*

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *hurrying, whirling.*

vŏluntas, ātis, F., *will, good-will.*

vŏluptas, ātis, F., *pleasure.*

vŏmĕr, ĕris, M., *ploughshare.*

vulgus, i, N., *common people.*

vulnĕro, āre, *wound.*

vulnŭs, ĕris, N., *wound.*

vulpēcŭla, ae, F., dim. of

vulpes, is, F., *fox.*

9

II. English and Latin.

This Vocabulary does not contain Proper Names, — for which, see the preceding.

For numerals not given here, see § **18**.

Able, **potens** ; *be able*, **possum.**
Absent, **absens**; *be absent*, **absum.**
Abundance, **copia.**
Acceptable, **acceptus.**
Accident, **casus.**
Accomplish, **conficio, perficio.**
Account, **ratio** ; *on account of*, **ob**, **propter.**
Accuse, **accuso.**
Across, **trans.**
Advice, **consilium.**
Affect, **afficio.**
Aid, **auxilium** ; (verb), **sublevo.**
All (every), **omnis** ; (whole), **totus.**
Ambassador, **legatus.**
Among, **inter.**
Ancient, **antiquus, vetus.**
Announce, **nuntio, renuntio.**
Another, **alius.**
Any, **quisquam, omnis.**
Apiece (distrib. numeral).
Army, **exercitus.**
Arrival, **adventus.**
Ask, **quaero, rogo.**
Assail, *assault*, **oppugno.**
Assemble, **convenio.**
Assistance, **auxilium.**
Arise, **orior.**
Arrive, **pervenio.**
Attack, **impetus** ; (verb), **oppugno.**
Attempt, **conatus** ; (verb), **conor.**
Authority, **auctoritas, imperium.**
Auxiliaries, **auxilia.**

Away from, **a, ab.**

Bank (of river), **ripa.**
Battle, **proelium.**
Be, **sum**; *be absent*, **absum** ; *be present*, **adsum**; *be wanting*, **desum.**
Beat, **pello.**
Become, **fio.**
Before, prep., **ante** ; adv., **antea.**
Beginning, **initium.**
Besiege, **obsideo, oppugno.**
Between, **inter.**
Beyond, **trans.**
Boast, **glorior.**
Boat, **linter.**
Bound, **finis** ; (verb), **contineo.**
Brave, **fortis.**
Bravery, **fortitudo.**
Breadth, **latitudo.**
Break through, **perrumpo.**
Bridge, **pons.**
Broad, **latus.**
Building, **aedificium.**
Burn, **cremo, exuro.**
By, **a, ab** ; *by twos*, **bini** (distrib.).

Call, **voco, appello** ; *call together*, **convoco.**
Camp, **castra.**
Can, **possum.**
Carry on, **gero.**
Cause, **causa.**
Certain (a), **quidam.**
Chain, **vinculum.**
Chief, **princeps.**
Choose (elect), **creo.**

City, urbs.
Collect, cogo.
Come, venio.
Command, imperium; (verb), impero, jubeo.
Commit, mando.
Compel, cogo.
Concerning, de.
Condemn, damno.
Confirm, confirmare.
Conquered, devictus.
Consul, consul.
Consume, cremo.
Contend, contendo.
Continually, continenter.
Corn, frumentum.
Courage, fortitudo.
Cross, transeo.
Custom, mos.

Daily, adj., quotidianus; adv., quotidie.
Danger, periculum.
Daughter, filia.
Day, dies.
Death, mors.
Deep, altus.
Depart, abeo.
Departure, profectio.
Depth, altitudo.
Design, consilium.
Desire, cupiditas.
Desirous, cupidus.
Destroy (by fire), cremo.
Die, morior.
Differ, differo.
Difficult, difficilis.
Disaster, incommodum.
Distant, absens, longinquus.
Divide, divido.
Do, facio.
Drive, pello.

Easy, facilis.
Embassy, legatio.
Enemy, hostis.
Especially, maxime.
Example, exemplum.
Excel, praesto, praecedo.
Excite, permoveo.

Extend, pertineo.
Extreme, extremus.
Faith, fides.
Far, longe.
Farther, adv., longius; adj., ulterior.
Farthest, adj., ultimus.
Father, pater.
Fidelity, fides.
Field, ager.
Fifth, quintus.
Fight, pugno.
Find, reperio.
Fire, ignis.
Firm, firmus.
Flee, fugio.
Flight, fuga; *take flight*, fugam capio.
Flow, fluo.
Follow, sequor, insequor.
Force, vis.
Forces, copiae.
Ford, vadum, vadus.
Fortification, munitio.
Fortify, munio, communio.
Fourth, quartus.
Friend, friendly, amicus.
Friendship, amicitia.
From (away), a, ab; (out), e, ex.
Further, adj., ulterior; adv., longius.

General, dux.
Get (possession of), potior.
Give, do.
Glory, gloria.
Go, eo; *forth*, exeo; *to and fro*, commeo.
God, deus.
Good, bonus.
Great, magnus; comp., major; superl., maximus.
Grief, dolor.

Harass, vexo.
Hasten, propero, maturo.
Hastily, mature, celeriter.
Height, altitudo.
Help, N., auxilium; (verb), juvo.

High, altus.
Hither, adj., citerior; adv., huc.
Hold, habeo.
Home, domus.
Hope, spes.
Hostage, obses.

Ides, idus (pl.).
Immortal, immortalis.
In, in (abl.).
Incredible, incredibilis.
Influence, gratia, auctoritas; (verb), permoveo.
Inform, certiorem facio.
Inhabit, incolo.
Injury, injuria.
Intend (fut. participle).
Into, in (acc.).

Join, conjungo.
Journey, iter.

Kalends, kalendae.
Kingdom, regnum.

Lake, lacus.
Language, lingua.
Large, magnus.
Law, lex.
Lay waste, populor; *siege*, oppugno.
Leader, dux.
Leave, relinquo.
Least, adj., minimus; adv., minime.
Legion, legio.
Less, adj., minor; adv., minus.
Lie open, pateo.
Limit, finis.
Lofty, altus.
Long, longus.
Look, specto.
Lower, inferior.

Make, facio; (elect), creo.
Man, homo, vir.
Many, multi.
March, iter; (verb), contendo, proficiscor.

Marriage, matrimonium.
Means, opes; *by means of*, per.
Meet, convenio.
Memory, memoria.
Merchant, mercator.
Middle (of), medius.
Mile, mille passuum.
Mind, animus.
Mountain, mons.
Multitude, multitudo.
Move, moveo, permoveo.

Narrow-pass, angustiae.
Nature, natura.
Near, prope, ad.
New, novus.
Night, nox; *by night*, noctu.
No (adj.), nullus.
Noble, nobilis.
North, septemtrio (pl.).
Number, numerus.

Oath, jusjurandum.
Obtain, occupo; (by request), impetro.
Often, saepe.
Old, vetus.
On, in.
One, unus; *one by one*, singuli.
Order (verb), jubeo.
Other, alius; (of two), alter.
Our, noster; *our men*, nostri.
Out of, ex.
Outmost, extremus.
Outside of, extra.
Overhang, impendeo.

Pace, passus.
Part, pars.
People, populus; *the common people*, plebs.
Perceive, sentio.
Peril, periculum.
Permitted (it is), licet.
Persevere, persevero.
Persuade, persuadeo.
Place, locus.
Plan, consilium.
Pleasing, acceptus.

Pledge, **fides.**
Powerful, **potens.**
Prepare, **paro.**
Prepared, **paratus.**
Private, **privatus.**
Proceed, **proficiscor.**
Prohibit, **prohibeo.**
Proof, **indicium.**
Property (neut. pl. of poss.-adj.).
Province, **provincia.**
Possession, **possessio** ; *get possession of*, **potior.**
Power, **potentia, potestas.**
Punishment, **poena.**
Purpose, **consilium** ; *for the purpose of*, **ad** ; or **causa**, w. gerund or gerundive.

Raft, **ratis.**
Ravage, **populor.**
Ready, **paratus.**
Reason, **ratio, causa.**
Receive, **adscisco.**
Remove, **tollo.**
Resort, **commeo.**
Rest of, **reliquus.**
Return, **reditio** ; (verb), **redeo.**
Rich, **dives.**
Rise, **orior, nascor.**
Rising, **oriens.**
River, **flumen.**
Road, **via** ; *route*, **iter.**
Royal power, **regnum.**

Same, **idem.**
Say, **dico.**
Scout, **explorator.**
See, **video.**
Seize, **occupo.**
Select, **deligo.**
Self (himself, &c.), **sui.**
Senate, **senatus.**
Separate, **divido.**
Set out, **proficiscor.**
Setting-out, **profectio.**
Ship, **navis.**
Side, **latus.**
Siege, **obsessio.**
Sight, **conspectus.**
Some, **aliquis, nonnulli.**

Soldier, **miles.**
Speak, **loquor.**
State, **civitas.**
Stream, **flumen.**
Strength, **vires.**
Subdue, **supero, paco.**
Suffer, **patior.**
Sun, **sol.**
Suspicion, **suspicio.**

Take, **capio** ; (possession of), **potior, occupo.**
Tear, **lacrima** ; *in tears*, **flens.**
Temper, **animus.**
Territory, **fines** (pl.).
Testimony, **indicium.**
That, **ille, is.**
Thing, **res.**
Think, **puto, cogito.**
Third, **tertius.**
This, **hic** ; *this side of*, **citra.**
Thousand, **mille.**
Three, **tres.**
Through, **per.**
Time, **tempus.**
To, **ad** (or dative).
Tongue, **lingua.**
Top of, **summus** (adj.).
Touch, **attingo.**
Town, **oppidum.**
Troops, **copiae.**
Two days, **biduum.**

Unfriendly, **inimicus.**
Unwilling, **invitus.**
Upon, **super, in.**

Valor, **fortitudo, virtus.**
Violence, **vis.**
Virtue, **virtus.**

Wage (war), **gero.**
Waggon, **currus.**
Wanting (be), **absum, desum.**
War, **bellum.**
We, **nos.**
West, **occasus** (solis).
When, **ubi, cum.**
Where, **ubi** ; (what way), **qua.**

Whole of, totus, omnis.
Who, which, qui, quae, quod.
Width, latitudo.
Winter, hiems ; (verb), hiemo.
Wish, volo.
With, cum.
Withdraw, se eripio.
Without, sine.

Word (to bring), nuntio.
Work, opus.
Wrong, injuria.

Year, annus.
You, vos.
Your, vester.

Imperator...

Pita

Occupat..., reg...

konfirmavimus nostram

amicitie

...imabit Galliae

Frumentum &   Imp...

Galliam ... Occupantis

Hiemi... cum ...pili... in G...

...

Legati ... aver...nus agen...

Filium suum ...

...ur... fabit ...

Latin Class Miss Plumer
1872 - 3.

Boys   Girls

W. A. S. Merril B.H.S.   Miss Rose. M. Smith
S. E. Fellows P.F.S.   B. B. Emerton
W. S. Boardman B.H.S   L. Bayly FH
C. F. Dodge B.H.S   L. Chase F
H. S. Dodge B.H.S   — Todd Pl
F. C. Pearson P.F.S   F. Pettigru
—   Jones P.F.S   L. Pearson
    Little P.F.S   H Libby
—   Peabody P.F.S.   Pettigu
J. C. Ballou B.H.S.   William
E. H. Pingree B.H.S   a. Low

    11 boys   11 Girls

[illegible signature] Esq

W. A. S. Merrill Esq

Newburyport

Brown A. School